

1500

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

8,531

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1974

Established 1887

Said to Have Visited Its Ports

Japan Upset by Report of A-Armed U.S. Ships

By Fox Butterfield

Y.O. Oct. 7 (NYT).—A strong aversion to any nuclear war broke out again in two separate incidents as Japanese officials expressed their anger over reports that U.S. Navy ships have Japanese ports carrying weapons.

The fears followed a report yesterday that a U.S. Navy officer, Rear Adm. Laroque, had testified before a congressional committee that American warships had not left their nuclear arms behind in Japanese ports.

The action would discredit pledges by Japanese officials that there are no U.S. weapons in Japan and construed as violating the mutual security treaty, which requires prior consultation before there are any changes in the equipment forces in Japan. The fear of nuclear arms is such a change.

In the same time, 44 members of Japan's first crewed ship, the freighter, left the trouble-plagued day as it continued to the North Pacific off the coast of Honshu, Japan's main island.

officials and the captain aboard the Mutsu, whose re-entry to port has been blocked by fishermen since its reactor began leaking radiation during trials in late August. All the other members of the crew except the captain are scheduled to abandon the ship on Wednesday, placing the Mutsu's future in serious doubt.

The controversy over the Mutsu runs to the heart of what has been called Japan's "nuclear allergy," an outgrowth of the atomic bombing in World War II.

Almost no issue in Japanese politics arouses more emotions and results in sharper confrontations between the government and opposition groups than the development of nuclear energy, for instance, which is badly needed to offset the nation's costly reliance on imported oil, has been thrown far behind schedule by fear of radiation.

Japanese officials were said to be especially worried that the controversy created by Adm. Laroque's testimony on nuclear arms aboard U.S. ships might lead to large public demonstrations during the forthcoming visit to Japan of President Ford.

000 Auto, Textile Workers on 3, 4-Day Week in Italy

E. Oct. 7 (AP).—A total of 30 automobile and textile workers in Italy were placed on a reduced work-week of three or four days.

The political front, former Minister Fanfani, a Democrat, emerged as candidate to form a new government.

But controversy over the proposed work-week was a major factor in the election.

President Giovanni Leone held an inconclusive meeting with Luigi Bertoldi, minister in the outgoing government, to discuss the latest between the Turin firm and

"No one has the right to refuse even a heavy and cheerless office such as that of heading a government now," said Cesare Merzagora, a senator for life and a leading economist. He made his remark after meeting Mr. Leone.

Sen. Merzagora also warned that the short work-week "is the waiting room for unemployment."

Unemployment totaled half a million, or some 3 percent of the country's workers, in August. Since then, more than 100,000 workers have been put on three or four-day working weeks. Firms have been complaining that sales were falling and the cost of borrowing money was too high.

Ford and Giscard Will Meet On Martinique in December

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 7 (NYT).—President Ford and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will meet Dec. 14-16 on the French island of Martinique, in the Caribbean, it was announced today. It will be their first presidential meeting.

The French invited Mr. Ford to Martinique after turning down an American offer to receive the French President in Washington. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be in the Caribbean on an official visit to French possessions.

It will mark the third time that French and American Presidents could meet only after a serious negotiation over the location of the meeting, and the third island meeting. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing ruled out any trip to Washington, and Mr. Ford decided against a European trip at this time. Mr. Ford is scheduled to visit Japan and South Korea next month on his first official foreign tour as President.



ATOMIC PROTEST—Victims of world's first atomic bomb explosion demonstrating in Hiroshima yesterday claiming U.S. ships with nuclear weapons visited Japanese ports.

warships did bring nuclear arms into Japan.

A story in The New York Times on April 25, 1971, reported that the Japanese and American governments for years had had a secret agreement permitting U.S. Navy ships, including aircraft carriers and submarines, to call

at Japanese ports while armed with nuclear weapons.

The story, based on information from U.S. and foreign officials, described the understanding as a "transit agreement." Both Japanese and American officials denied the Times story.

Adm. Laroque, a former captain

of the USS Oklahoma City, testified at a subcommittee meeting of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy on Sept. 10. Since his retirement in 1972, Adm. Laroque has headed the Center for Defense Information in Washington.

Stocks Surge On Wall Street, Dow Jumps 23

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Prices surged ahead on the New York Stock Exchange today, the Dow Jones industrial average gaining 23 points to 607.56.

Much of the gain was in reaction to the 90-point drop over the past two weeks. There was also hope that President Ford will announce a meaningful anti-inflation program in his economic speech tomorrow. Story Page 7.

Seaback for Ford

House Restores Stiff Version Of the Ban on Aid to Turkey

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—In a major defeat for President Ford, the House today restored a ban on military aid to Turkey until the President certifies that substantial progress toward agreement has been made regarding military forces on Cyprus.

The action came by voice vote on an amendment by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y., to a conference report on a continuing resolution providing operating funds for federal agencies whose regular appropriations bills have not been passed yet.

The language is similar to that passed by the House on Sept. 24 by a 307-90 vote. The Senate on Oct. 1 voted 57-20 for even stronger language, sponsored by Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., which required a flat, absolute and immediate cutoff.

But the House and Senate Appropriations Committee conferees went along with the President and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and wiped out the strong language in their conference report.

They substituted White House-backed, milder language which would make the cutoff last only until the President certifies to Congress that Turkey is "making good-faith efforts to reach a negotiated settlement with respect to Cyprus."

The House rejected this language by a 291-69 vote and approved the Rosenthal amendment instead.

The conferees took the language that "came directly from the executive branch," Rep. Rosenthal said. "If the conferees represent the President, who will represent Congress?"

The matter now goes to the

Senate, where Sen. Eagleton has already warned that he will try to restore his version of the Turkey aid ban.

House Appropriations Committee chairman George Mahon, D-Texas, raised the specter that the President might veto the bill because of the tougher ban, and that Congress, which hopes to recess at the end of this week, might have to meet next week on the matter to insure that government agencies have the funds to continue operating.

Proponents of the cutoff note that the Foreign Assistance Act requires an aid halt if weapons involved are used for an aggressive action against another country.

The President had threatened a veto because the amendment could jeopardize Cyprus negotiations being conducted by Mr. Kissinger.

Ethiopian Army Is Said to Raid Dissident Unit

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Shooting broke out today when the Provisional Military Council sent tanks into the barracks compound of a dissident army unit, residents living near the barracks said.

They said there was an exchange of fire when tanks of the army's 4th Division, whose headquarters serves as the council's base, moved into the compound of an army engineering unit.

Unconfirmed reports said that several soldiers were killed or wounded.

U.S., Russia Plan Talks To Widen A-Test Pact

Experiments For Peaceful Uses Cited

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that negotiations will begin soon in Moscow to seek a broadening of an underground nuclear test agreement to make it cover peaceful atomic explosions.

He said at a news conference the talks are a result of July's summit meeting between former President Richard Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and include a "good-faith effort to develop criteria" for barring weapons tests above 150 kilotons.

Yesterday, Mr. Brezhnev, in a speech in East Berlin, called for progress on disarmament talks but did not mention underground nuclear tests for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Kissinger said that the new negotiations are aimed at developing criteria to distinguish a peaceful underground nuclear blast—one connected with research in nonmilitary uses of atomic explosions—from a military test.

Diplomatic sources said later that U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel will resume negotiations on the nuclear treaty in Moscow within the next two weeks.

Midwest Trip

Mr. Kissinger met with reporters the day before he leaves on an expanded Midwest East trip, during which he said he will seek progress in the Arab-Israeli dispute but would not meet with any Palestinian leaders.

Moreover, he said, the problem stemming from the fourfold increase in Arab oil prices will be negotiated separately from the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Kissinger said that failure of the Western industrialized nations to agree on a unified position has delayed a meeting with the oil-producing countries. He said it was essential that voluntary curbs be placed on oil consumption to meet the problem of high petroleum prices.

"Whether this restraint is by international or national decisions is not a major issue," he said. "But it is essential there be restraint on demand in one way or another."

He called his seven-day trip an effort to find "the most suitable next phase" in the search for a lasting Middle East settlement.

Will Not See Arafat

Asked about reports that he might confer with Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Mr. Kissinger responded, "There is no possibility that I will see Arafat or any other Palestinian leader while I'm in the Middle East."

Mr. Arafat is reported to be in Cairo and has extended his stay there to overlap with the visit of the secretary of state.

Mr. Kissinger announced that he has added Saudi Arabia, Algeria and Morocco to his original itinerary, which called for stops in Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Israel. He is to return to Washington Oct. 15.

He said he does not anticipate that the meetings will be conclusive in reaching a peace agreement.

"I am not going with any fixed



Henry Kissinger answering questions at press conference.

After Blocking of Soviet Deal

Butz Announces New Curbs On Large Sales of U.S. Grain

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz today announced a system requiring advance government approval for large sales of U.S. grain to overseas buyers.

Although the system was described as "voluntary," Mr. Butz himself bluntly told the grain exporters at a meeting here: "It's no use kidding ourselves. This is a modified form of [export] control."

The new plan is a direct result of the attempted purchase by the

Soviet Union of more than \$500 million in American corn and wheat, which was suspended at President Ford's request Saturday.

Referring to that development, Mr. Butz told a large gathering of grain exporters, "Errors were made on a number of fronts."

The secretary acknowledged to reporters that he had not been "firm enough" in warning Soviet officials and American grain company executives against that kind of huge deal.

Meanwhile there was sharp reaction in Congress to the Soviet bid for grain. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., criticized Mr. Butz for originally approving the Soviet deal and scheduled hearings of his Permanent Investigations Subcommittee for tomorrow.

Mr. Ford, trying to bar a repeat of the controversial 1972 Soviet grain deal, persuaded two commodity trading firms to call off the sale of 3.4 million tons of wheat and corn.

Explaining the new administration plan, one Agriculture Department official said it amounted to the government deciding whether shipments abroad are going "where we think they should go."

Approval Needed

Companies will have to get approval from the Agriculture Department before signing a contract to sell more than 50,000 tons of a commodity to any country on a single day. They also will have to get approval when they have sold more than 100,000 tons of any commodity abroad during a week. Any changes in the destination of the shipment also will have to be approved.

Officials said they hoped that approval could be obtained by telephone, within 24 hours in most cases.

Mr. Butz's self-criticism of his role in last week's attempted sale to the Soviet Union came as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was hinting that the Agriculture Department may have been to blame.

At a press conference today, Mr. Kissinger said there was a "strong possibility that we may have misled the Soviet Union as to what we thought we could deliver over a period of time."

Mr. Butz has had a number of meetings with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin here to underline the importance of "orderly" Soviet buying because of this year's poor U.S. corn crop.

Mr. Kissinger appeared to be trying to minimize the adverse political impact of the cutoff when he said that "we ascribed the events last weekend to a misunderstanding between bureaucrats."

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Nessen stressed that the Soviet Union is "a valuable customer," and indicated that the major U.S. concern had been the timing of the sale. It came only (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Inflation Plagues Soviet Union Too Despite the Official Disclaimers

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Officially, there is no inflation in the Soviet Union. Inflation is an economic cancer that supposedly grows only in an unhealthy capitalist environment.

The Soviet press has lately been driving home that point in lurid detail, and one high official asserted that the Soviet retail price index had actually gone down three-tenths of 1 percent since 1970. But ordinary Soviet citizens scoff or laugh at the official explanations and groan about higher prices on everything from food and clothing to cars, private housing, entertainment or tutoring their children for college-entrance examinations.

What used to cost 5 rubles (\$8.35) a few years ago, now costs 7 rubles. A linguist estimated that to feed and clothe her family of four is now twice as costly as it was in 1970. A nurse, more modestly, estimated

the rise over the same period at 20 percent.

"It's become so that almost everyone is earning something on the side to make ends meet," commented an industrial systems analyst. "If you meet someone who really lives on his salary, he is a very poor person indeed."

Fixed Prices

The highly publicized system of fixed prices on important staples in state stores and a deliberate suppression of information about price increases make it nearly impossible to produce anything comparable to the cost-of-living figures published monthly in the United States.

But there is little dispute among ordinary people that hidden inflation has been actively at work as wages and savings have risen in recent years, though by most accounts the inflation has not been as rampant as in many Western countries in the last year.

Citizens Estimate Rise at 20% to 100% Since 1970

For a start, Soviet citizens enjoy a subsidized subway ride for 5 kopecks (about 6.5 cents) as they did 20 years ago. Rents in state housing are fixed and held very low—10 to 18 rubles monthly for a couple of rooms. A half-liter of milk costs, as it did a decade ago, 16 kopecks. Ordinary potatoes, when available, are still fixed at 10 kopecks a kilogram. The beef price ceiling in state stores is nominally unchanged at 2 rubles a kilogram.

But even with these and other fixed state prices, the hidden inflation of the Soviet retail market has worked inexorably in several ways—all reflecting the endemic shortages of an economy where supply of any desirable item cannot keep pace with rising demand or the increasing purchasing power of almost all segments of society.

Sometimes state prices are increased outright, as last winter when the prices of such luxury items as caviar, smoked salmon, furs and jewelry were doubled

overnight. More often, however, increases are thinly veiled in state outlets, or take place openly in the private farm markets or thriving black market.

The favorite technique of Soviet industry, as in the West, is to introduce a new model or new variety of a standard item, assert that it has improvements, and raise the price much more than the improvements warrant. This affects everything, Russians say, from bread and butter to automobiles.

The classic case this fall is the Soviet-built Fiat-124, known here as the Zhiguli, which is giving way to the Fiat-125, known as the improved Zhiguli. It has a slightly more powerful engine, a more attractive interior, a warning light on the door panel, more chrome and a few other changes.

The price increase is one that would make Western auto makers envious. The older model costs 5,500 rubles and the new one costs 7,500 rubles—an increase of 36 percent.

Four years ago the old and quality brands of vodka like Stolichnaya and Moskovskaya, priced at 3.12 rubles for half a liter, gradually began to disappear from shelves, and newer vodkas were introduced for 3.62 rubles and 4.12 rubles—neither up to the quality of the older ones.

"Vodka is a kind of currency in the Soviet Union," a man said.

"So, when it goes up, you know things are going up generally." The official explanation is that the price increases were intended to curb drinking. But they have had no such visible result.

Accusations Made

Soviet publications and officials have joined consumers in accusing all kinds of consumer-goods enterprises of producing more expensive items in an effort to fulfill their economic plans—and simply discontinue their cheaper ones. It is possible to manipulate the fixed price system, according

ing to many housewives, so that the cost of food rises sharply.

"A few years ago, we used to be able to get veal at 1.30 rubles a kilo," recalled a housewife. "Now it has simply disappeared. The first grade of beef is 2 rubles a kilo, as before, but before, it used to be worth it. Now it is 1 ruble worth of meat and 1 ruble of bones."

"Or take chicken. We used to get young fryers for 1.15 rubles a kilo. The more expensive varieties were 1.75 and 2.65 a kilo. Now, the cheaper kind of fryers has disappeared and the 1.75 variety is hard to find. The choice now is mostly 2.65 a kilo or imported Hungarian or Danish chickens for 2.33 a kilo or, if you are desperate, 3.40 a kilo for cleaned chicken."

"That is the main means of inflation here. The cheapest varieties cannot be found at all. Medium-price items are rare and the most expensive is what is offered. So the cost of living goes up even without changing prices," she said.

Inflation, Lack of Skills Noted

Iranian Economy Is Strained By Influx of Money From Oil

By James F. Clarity

TEHRAN, Oct. 7 (NYT).—While Western statesmen assert that high oil prices are threatening the stability of oil-consuming nations, Iran is finding its own economic order severely strained by the sudden and immense infusion of petroleum-based wealth.

Cairo Warns Of New War If Talks Fail

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Egypt's celebration of its October war "victory" over Israel a year ago moved into its third day today, with Egyptian leaders warning that a new round of fighting will be inevitable if current peace efforts lead nowhere.

Government officials said that they believe that unless tangible progress is made toward an Arab-Israeli peace settlement by the middle of next year, a new war could erupt.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is embarking on another Middle East tour this week to seek further progress toward a settlement. He is starting with Cairo, where he is due Wednesday.

The officials said that Egypt was looking to the new Kissinger initiative for a breakthrough in a situation which has been almost static since military disengagement on the Syrian-Israeli front last June.

In speeches in Cairo yesterday culminating the October war anniversary festivities, War Minister Ahmed Ismail and Premier Abdel Hegazy left no doubt about Egypt's determination to fight again if necessary.

At a military parade, at which some of Egypt's most sophisticated weaponry was displayed, Marshal Ismail said, "From the first day of the cease-fire, we have been developing our armed forces, absorbing the lessons of the [October] war, training rigorously, replacing our losses and preparing the theater of operations for a new round of fighting to complete the mission of liberating every inch of our land."

Mr. Hegazy told a special parliamentary session called to honor the armed forces: "Mobilization for battle remains a pressing and sacred duty."

The main event of today's festivities was a youth parade involving about 50,000 persons.

Syrian Celebration
DAMASCUS, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Syria yesterday marked the first anniversary of the 1973 Middle East war with parades, rallies and a display of its Soviet-made warplanes.

Diplomatic sources said that the planes included the MiG-23, which can fly at three times the speed of sound and which is the newest in the Syrian arsenal.

Ford, Giscard Are to Meet

(Continued from Page 1)
character more than an Atlantic one.

Economic questions, particularly energy, are expected to play a dominant role in the Ford-Giscard talks. The French have been hesitant to adopt too strong a stance against the oil producers and to participate in the international energy agency now being set up by 12 industrialized nations.

Washington has been stressing a firmer approach toward the oil-producing countries in order to combat further price increases. Defense questions, and the increasing talk of greater European defense cooperation, particularly between France and West Germany, were expected to be another topic.

Despite Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's reluctance to visit Washington at this time, there are strong indications that he will soon accept an invitation to visit Boston for the 1976 celebration of the U.S. bicentennial. Gen. James Gavin, former U.S. ambassador to France, is expected here this week to invite him on behalf of the City of Boston, where an ancestor of the French President played a role in the American Revolution.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing already has indicated he might use the bicentennial as an occasion to visit America. Ironically, it was not at Boston but at Savannah, Ga., that Adm. Comte d'Estaing distinguished himself in August, 1778.

At Boston, the admiral came under criticism from the colonists for not landing his infantry or taking on Lord Howe's fleet offshore. When the French sailors later did go ashore they were set upon and beaten up in the words of historian Samuel Eliot Morison, "by Sam Adams's roughnecks."

After Boston, Adm. d'Estaing was criticized by Pierre Andre Suffren, who served under him, as not having "seamanship to equal his courage."



ON GUARD—An Israeli soldier in the Golan Heights checks the cease-fire line.

Strategic Problems Forecast for Israel

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—On the first anniversary of the October war, the consensus of U.S., British and Soviet experts is that the long-term strategic balance in the Middle East is weighted against Israel.

This view, highly placed sources said, does not contradict a more optimistic assessment of Israel's position prepared by U.S. intelligence for President Ford before his talks last month with Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

That assessment dealt with the immediate military situation in terms of weapons and manpower. The long-term, pessimistic estimates take into account factors such as the vulnerability of Israel's oil stocks to missile attacks, signs that Egypt plans a blockade of the oil supply route through the Gulf of Aqaba and

gaps in the Israeli officer corps. One Israeli advantage, Western sources agreed, is that the high command and the nation today have a more realistic attitude toward Arabs as soldiers than they did a year ago. The old attitude—"One Jew can whip 10 Arabs"—has been replaced by a higher appreciation of the courage and skill of the enemy.

Education A Factor
Another plus for Israel is that although 45 per cent of its 1973 casualties were officers, the high level of national education enabled the armed forces to replace many of the junior officers with skilled noncommissioned officers. The first class of junior officers graduated last month from the Military Academy.

Against these immediate advantages are political and military considerations that underline

Israel's basic weakness over the next decade.

The country would rely at the start of a war, according to Mr. Rabin, on oil stocks within Israel and for replenishment on shipments by sea from Iran. This view strikes many U.S. and Western European experts as complacent. Granted a constant supply of oil from Iran, which they do not consider a certainty, they raised two military points.

First, could Israel protect its oil storage areas against Syrian and Egyptian surface-to-surface missiles, particularly the Soviet Soud with its 185-mile range? Second, could Egypt blockade the Gulf of Aqaba through which tankers from Iran would move to the port of Elath in southern Israel?

Analysts drew attention to reports that Egyptian troops landed recently on islands at the mouth of the gulf. They interpreted these landings as a sign that Egypt intended to fortify the islands and establish a blockade in the event of war.

Israel's most likely adversaries, Syria and Egypt, have an advantage of roughly 3 to 1 in immediately available manpower. In the past, Israel has been able to overcome this by the greater skill of its troops and a higher level of weaponry.

In the experts' opinion, Israel can no longer count on the "bullets for bodies" trade-off. It now faces forces whose arms are as sophisticated as its own, particularly in missiles and tanks.

The Soviet Union continues to pump arms into Syria. It takes longer, because of educational deficiencies, to train an Arab missile or tank crew, but the indications are that Syria has made steady progress in replacing its combat losses.

Pressure on Sadat
Egypt's arms position has suffered from the reduction in Soviet aid, although its first-line strength in tanks, aircraft and missiles is about what it was a year ago.

The "hawks" in Cairo's Defense Ministry are reportedly pressing President Anwar Sadat to reopen the supply line to Moscow.

Soviet military commentators are the most emphatic of all in discounting Israel's long-term chances against the Arabs. Taking into account the rising level of Arab military performance, Israel's vulnerability in oil supplies and Western Europe's withdrawal of any form of military or economic support, writers in publications like *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the armed forces daily, see the strategic situation moving decisively in the Arabs' favor.

U.S. Ceding Cairo Property Valued at \$1 Million to Sadat

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (WP).—In another touch of personal diplomacy designed to please President Anwar Sadat, the United States is ceding property worth \$1 million or more to Egypt so Mr. Sadat can build a Nile-side mansion in Cairo.

The transfer of a 6,000-square-meter plot of land owned by the U.S. government here follows a U.S. donation of \$10 million in Egyptian pounds to Mrs. Sadat's favorite charity and former President Richard Nixon's gift of a \$2-million helicopter to the Egyptian leader.

In each case, the Egyptians have made strong overtures for the loans or funds they desired and the United States has promptly acquiesced rather than risk offending the Sadat government.

In requesting the plot of land, originally acquired by the United States as a site for the residence of the American ambassador, the Egyptian government has offered an equivalent site to be chosen by the U.S. Embassy here.

Fashionable Area
Egyptian officials decline to discuss the list of alternative properties they have offered, but apparently note of them measure up to the U.S. plot located in Cairo's fashionable Giza district.

A spokesman for the embassy said the property had been acquired some time ago and that

the embassy could not provide an estimate of its value. Egyptian businessmen who deal in land around the Giza area say they would gladly pay \$200 per square meter for such property.

Egyptian-American diplomatic relations were restored in March after a break of seven years. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has emphasized in recent gatherings with Arab foreign ministers that personal relationships are important in his search for a Middle East peace settlement.

In theory, the Egyptian government, which stated its desire for the U.S.-owned land on April 24, could nationalize the property. But Egypt is busily wooing American investors and wishes to play down its history of land sequestration.

Embassy officials are to hold final discussions with the Egyptians on the alternative sites this week and the swap may be worked out while Mr. Kissinger is in Cairo for a two-day visit.

Mr. Sadat currently has a palatial residence in Giza, near Cairo's biggest luxury hotel and the Soviet Embassy. He also has the use of several of the palaces built for the monarchy before the 1952 revolution. It is not clear why he has decided to build a new residence now.

The President, in fact, recently suggested in public and to friends that he would like to retire in 1976.

The Black Market Sale of Books Is Flourishing in Moscow

By Frank Crepeau

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—Every Sunday, hustlers and book lovers convene the organized black market in books at a vast pocket park in downtown Moscow.

It is a place where a Russian might find a volume of Boris Pasternak's poems for 75 rubles (\$100), or a typewritten version of an Alexander Solzhenitsyn novel for twice that much. For some Russians, that is equal to their pay for a half-month or a month.

With an apt sense of place, the market is held behind the statue of Ivan Fyodorov, Russia's first printer, to conduct the literary exchange arising from a shortage of good books in the Soviet Union because the paper industry cannot meet the demand.

While the bronze Fyodorov scans a sculpted sheet, behind his back an elderly man peers at a list of books handed him by another man. A few words are exchanged and they go off to seal the deal in a nearby street or courtyard, away from the police, who keep the market under observation.

Police pressure on the illegal market expands and contracts. When no police are around, books are shipped from one briefcase to another and money changes hands.

Know the Chiefs
In general, police wink at the operation. They probably

know the 50 or so chiefs who make the market run, procuring the books from their contacts and passing a group of men who carry their wares and collect their money.

Police are mainly concerned about *samizdat* or imported books like Mr. Solzhenitsyn's, which have been branded "anti-Soviet." *Samizdat*, the Russian word for self-publishing, has existed under censors and commissars.

In 1970, Alexander Radtshev was cracking out his call to revolution on his own press; in Tolstol's study at Yasnaya Polyana is the press he used to publish some of his tracts. But Communism has made many advances over the czarist era.

All printing presses are now controlled by the state and *samizdat* writers must rely on typing copies on thin paper.

While there are *samizdat* works on the black market, they do not comprise a major part of the trade, and those who produce them are less interested in spreading anti-regime ideas than in making a quick ruble.

When a Western radio station broadcasts "The Gulag Archipelago," for example, versions of it are reproduced by persons who tape the broadcast or simply take notes.

"Sometimes these versions get down the main ideas and the writer just fills in the missing words on his own," said a Russian familiar with the process.

Copies of "Gulag" or "The First Circle" printed in the West do penetrate the Soviet Union's borders and sell on the black market for upwards of 300 rubles (about \$400). One ruble equals \$1.33 at the official rate of exchange.

There are not enough of such books to provide the meat and potatoes of the black market trade and most of the dealing is in books published in the Soviet Union but impossible to buy in stores.

If the police are relaxed, many persons bring briefcases bulging with books to sell. But the most interesting and expensive items are handled by the chiefs, who bring only lists.

One list offered a volume of poems by Vladimir Mayakovsky for 40 rubles, poems by Lev Gumilev for 150, Ilya Ehrenburg's "People, Years and Lives" for 70, and a collection of three Mikhail Bulgakov novels for 300.

Among the most inexpensive items was a "disgratification" by Schopenhauer for 25 rubles.

Many are old editions, but \$3,000 copies of the Bulgakov book were issued last year by Soviet publishers. Perhaps a few went on general sale, but it was reported that half were sold abroad or offered in Moscow's hard currency stores—where rubles cannot be used. The rest went to members of the Writers' Union or other important persons.

The average Russian who is forced to try the black market is sent by a manager or clerk of a state store who is a friend of a dealer. If copies of Herodotus sell officially for 3.11 rubles each, a dealer tipped by a friendly bookstore can buy them up before they go on general sale and perhaps boost the price to 5 rubles. He can then sell them on the black market for at least 10 rubles a copy.

Investigative reporters recently that a man named Kovalenko, caught in a small town library, had under his shirt a copy of "Robbers of Tomorrow" by two Japanese authors. He had spent his vacation stealing books and had sent 14 bags of books to confederates for sale.

"Speculating in Western jeans is an old habit," Ievskaya said, "but speculation with Herodotus is a sign of good business."

Every morning the book dealer asks the question: How much does Herodotus cost today? And what about Dostoevski? What will people pay for Cervantes? They pay the price list forces them to pay, and we should remember this if we want to do away with the Kovalenkos and the starvation for good books which has given birth to him.

A man offering a *samizdat* version of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "Cancer Ward" for 200 rubles was asked what kind of people buy such a book.

"Whoever needs it," he replied.

Tax Resister Goes on Trial In Denmark

Demonstrators Back Lawyer-Politician

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The trial of millionaire tax lawyer, Mogens Glistrup, one of Denmark's most successful politicians and a man who says he pays no taxes, opened today with demonstrations outside the court building.

Mr. Glistrup, 48, is charged with more than 30 counts of tax evasion and fraud involving about four million kroner (\$800,000).

If found guilty he could be punished by up to 12 years' imprisonment, the loss of his seat in parliament and the right to practice law.

Outside the lower court a dozen young demonstrators from Mr. Glistrup's new Progress party carried banners and placards with slogans such as "Stop Gestapo Methods." This trial is Public Prosecution.

The moment the judge started to read the charges from a 400-page dossier, Mr. Glistrup settled down to read a book titled "The Tyranny of Our Institutions."

Mr. Glistrup has said that the trial is a public conspiracy against him and his party for its campaign against public expenditure and high taxes to finance the Danish welfare state.

Campaigning against "pen pushers and paper shufflers," Mr. Glistrup's candidates won 28 seats in parliament in the last election and are the second biggest party.

One of Denmark's most sought after tax lawyers, Mr. Glistrup said in a television interview four years ago that he paid no taxes despite a large personal income.

"I have found the holes in our ridiculous tax system and should be treated with the same respect you shower on resistance fighters," he said.

The state charged that Mr. Glistrup illegally started a large number of shareholder companies and switched money from one to another by fictitious bookkeeping. This allowed him to deduct interest and other debts from his own and clients' tax statements—a legal method if real money had been employed.

Europeans Delay Decision on New Fighter Plane

BRUSSELS, Oct. 7 (WP).—Top European defense officials have postponed a decision to replace 350 aging F-104 Starfighters until U.S. and other aircraft manufacturers come up with adequate bids to protect their air forces from cost escalation on the fighter purchases, it was learned here.

The defense ministers of Belgium, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands met behind closed doors today to assess their findings on recent joint visits to Washington, Paris and Stockholm.

A steering committee of senior officials was given the green light to compile a final report by the end of the year on all aspects of four bids—two U.S., one French and one Swedish, Danish sources confirmed. The same sources said no formal decision would be made before late January.

Most of the discussion today dwelt on the issue of cost escalation. Sources who attended the meeting confirmed afterward that inadequate assurances had been given in Washington, Paris and Stockholm that a ceiling would be placed on the costs of bringing the fighters into operation.

Wife Also in Custody Spanish Playwright Jaile Reportedly Tied to Bombing

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Playwright Alfonso Sastre has been imprisoned, apparently in connection with the bombing of a restaurant in an attack that killed 12 persons, the police confirmed today.

An official of the General Directorate of Security said Mr. Sastre was being held in Madrid's Carabanchel Prison but gave no details on when he was arrested or on what charges.

There were unconfirmed reports the playwright would be put at the disposition of military authorities, the usual procedure for persons accused of terrorism.

Mr. Sastre's wife, Genoveva Forest, a physician, was arrested several days ago and imprisoned for aiding members of the Basque underground organization, ETA, the police said.

They said the ETA, whose initials stand for Basque Homeland and Liberty, was responsible for setting off the bomb Sept. 13 in a crowded restaurant frequented by the security police. Besides causing the 12 deaths, the blast injured 70 persons.

The police have also accused the ETA of the assassination last December of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Mr. Sastre, in his late 40s, was reported last week to have fled to Portugal. But political prisoners at Carabanchel reveal his imprisonment by staging hunger strikes demanding that he be quartered with them.

The police said that they fear arms and Communist literature in Mr. Sastre's home and that was used as a "safe haven" for ETA guerrillas operating in Madrid.

A play by Mr. Sastre, "Og," first staged in 1954, was scheduled for national television but was canceled. Mrs. Sastre was arrested.

Teacher Arrested
The police also have arrested teacher, Maria Luz Ferna Alvarez, 34, accused of being an accomplice of the Sastres. A paper reports have identified as an employee of the Cuban embassy in Madrid.

Meanwhile, more than 300 workers at the SEAT autom factory, Spain's largest, so worked today in a warning sign. And in Madrid, the police leased most of the 170 per cent including three priests, who arrested Saturday in a ch when they met to discuss problems at a local factory.

Labor sources estimated 30,000 workers were idle through the nation during the week of labor troubles, either illegal strikes or locked out from their factories.

U.S., Russia Starting Talks To Broaden A-Test Accord

(Continued from Page 1)
Idea," Mr. Kissinger said. "I don't know what is the next step that must be linked with progress made in the test ban. There will be no dramatic announcements."

On other subjects, Mr. Kissinger said he could not guarantee that the Soviet Union would allow any specific number of Jews to emigrate to Israel in any given year. There is "strong congressional opposition to granting Moscow trade concessions without substantial relaxation of previous Soviet curbs on allowing Jews and others to leave the country."

Mr. Kissinger has a meeting scheduled tonight with Senators Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., on the matter. They have been seeking compromise language for the U.S. trade bill to implement more-favored-nation status for the Soviet Union, plus ways of establishing a means of checking on the expected relaxation on Jewish emigration.

Senate sources have said they had been led to believe by Mr. Kissinger that he had received Soviet assurances on granting a set number of exit visas each year.

However, today Mr. Kissinger said that Soviet officials have never promised him that 60,000 Jews would be permitted to leave each year as part of a trade compromise. While he is sympathetic to that goal, he said, "what I cannot do is guarantee things which have not been told to me."

Mr. Kissinger also said: "Progress in finding a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus problem depends on various factors, including local developments in Greece and Turkey and intercommunal talks on the island of Cyprus. He noted scheduled elections in Greece and Turkey's intention to form a new government."

• The U.S. effort to aid allied nations in assuming the responsibility for their own defense—known as the "Nixon doctrine"—is still valid under the administration of President Ford. But the secretary conceded that the foreign-aid program is in serious

trouble because the public attitude toward foreign aid has as a result of the Vietnam war, "become much more skeptical."

• The United States would alter its policy toward Cuba. It consults with other hemisphere nations, citing the forthcoming meeting in Quito, Ecuador, hemisphere foreign ministers.

In response to a question about his reaction to growing criticism of his dual role as secretary of state and chairman of the National Security Council, Mr. Kissinger said: "My own estimate of myself may be at variance with that of my critics, but I cannot expect my critics to right 100 per cent of the time."

Butz Reveals New Curbs on Sale of Grain
(Continued from Page 1)
A few days before the Agriculture Department's crop report, it is expected this Thursday to another drop in estimates of soybean and corn output.

The report of a respected Washington analyst, Conrad Leslie, disclosed that U.S. corn output would be 4.7 billion bushels, 200 million from the government September estimates. The caned Soviet purchase included million tons of corn.

The government's handling of the sale prompted Sen. Judd and Rep. William Collier, Conn., to demand Mr. Butz's resignation. Mr. Collier said Mr. Butz had to go "if there any hope that food costs will rise."

However, Mr. Nessen said at White House that the President still had confidence in Mr. Butz and the Department of Agriculture.

Officials in farm states to be more concerned about stopping of the sale than any administration laxness in moving earlier.

Grain prices dropped on commodity exchanges today, but were held up by a report Thursday that crop report. Responding to a question, he had failed to act quickly head off the outflow of \$ Mr. Butz said today that department had "promptly" ported to the White House.

Alarm in Japan
TOKYO, Oct. 7 (AP)—Japanese have expressed concern over President Ford's decision to halt the grain shipment to Soviet Union, but officials hoped that the United States will honor its promises to Japan the food it needs.

The Japanese are the American farmer's major foreign customer spending about \$2 billion annually. Without U.S. grains, the nation would be in a dire straits, imports most of the wheat, and soybeans it consumes.

The bad weather in the U.S. States had started a flurry rumors among the Japanese America would somehow limit food exports.

However, "I didn't expect type of statement from Washington," a food agency official declared Saturday after he about Mr. Ford's action.

The official noted optimism that the United States said repeatedly it would not food exports to Japan, and Ford's intervention did not affect Japan, which its regular schedule of grain changes from the United States.

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Organized Opposition Continues

Deserters or Evaders
ing Up Offer of Amnesty

OTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—A large number of military deserters and evaders have taken up President Ford's conditional amnesty program in the last three weeks.

As a Justice Department spokesman put it, "We expect more to take advantage of it as the Christmas holidays approach."

As of Friday, only 26 draft evaders of more than 4,000 listed as fugitives had agreed to alternative public service in return for legal forgiveness.

At the outset of the program on Sept. 16, Attorney General William French Smith had predicted that about 2,500 draft registers and an even bigger number of deserters would come forward.

The response of military deserters has been better than that of draft evaders, but still has fallen well short of what could be called a surge.

The Pentagon reported that as of Friday 896 deserters had been processed or were waiting to go through the amnesty system at Camp Atterbury, Ind.

Few "Walk-ins"

But military officials acknowledged that fewer than half were what are termed "walk-ins." The rest were taken to Camp Atterbury after being arrested in advance of the amnesty proclamation.

The number of men who have come forward voluntarily represents only a fraction of the 12,554 servicemen who deserted during the Vietnam war and were still listed as being at large at the time Mr. Ford declared his amnesty program.

However, Army officials said that they expect perhaps another 1,000 to 1,400 "walk-ins" as a result of nearly 2,800 telephone and letter inquiries received by the services up to Friday.

Those deserters who decide, after calling or writing, that they wish to take part and are eligible, are sent formal letters assigning them a date to appear at Camp Atterbury.

"We give them 7 to 10 days to arrange their affairs and to tell their neighbors they are going on vacation," an amnesty program official said.

What officials are unable to gauge so far is the effect of strong opposition voiced by deserters and draft evaders and organizations sympathetic with them.

Last month, about 50 representatives of groups of exiles living in Canada, France, Sweden and Britain met in Toronto and rejected Mr. Ford's amnesty.

And the ACLU has announced that it will go to court to challenge the amnesty on constitutional and other grounds. Among other things, the ACLU contends that thousands of men who evaded the draft "were wrongfully denied conscientious objector status."

Arrival From Sweden

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP).—The first deserter living in Sweden to accept President Ford's conditional amnesty offer said he hoped to be back in his adopted country in 30 days without doing alternative service.

"I'm typical of deserters," said Tom Thomason, who has a wife and two children in Sweden. "I have no roots here. My life is in Sweden." Mr. Thomason, 27, arrived at Kennedy Airport Friday and told newsmen he wanted to clear up his status. "The others in Sweden are waiting to see what happens to me."

45 Held, Drugs Seized in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP).—Federal and local law-enforcement officials announced yesterday the arrests of 45 persons and the seizure of narcotics and cash.

In a news conference, two U.S. attorneys, two district attorneys and four other officials disclosed the seizures, arrests and indictments involving 150 persons, most of them Colombian nationals, over a period of 10 months.

Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola said more than 300 pounds of cocaine, 3,500 pounds of marijuana and \$600,000 in cash had been seized. He placed the cocaine's street value at \$25 million and that of the marijuana at \$18,500.

Manhattan District Attorney Richard Kuh said, "The weekend's arrests of 45 persons will severely disrupt the importation, distribution and financing of cocaine traffic from Colombia, the major source of cocaine brought into New York for this country."

laid Dogfight
da, Arrest 35

O, Fla., Oct. 7 (AP).—Fifty-five persons and 100 dogs were taken to a dogfight arena in Orange County, Fla., yesterday.

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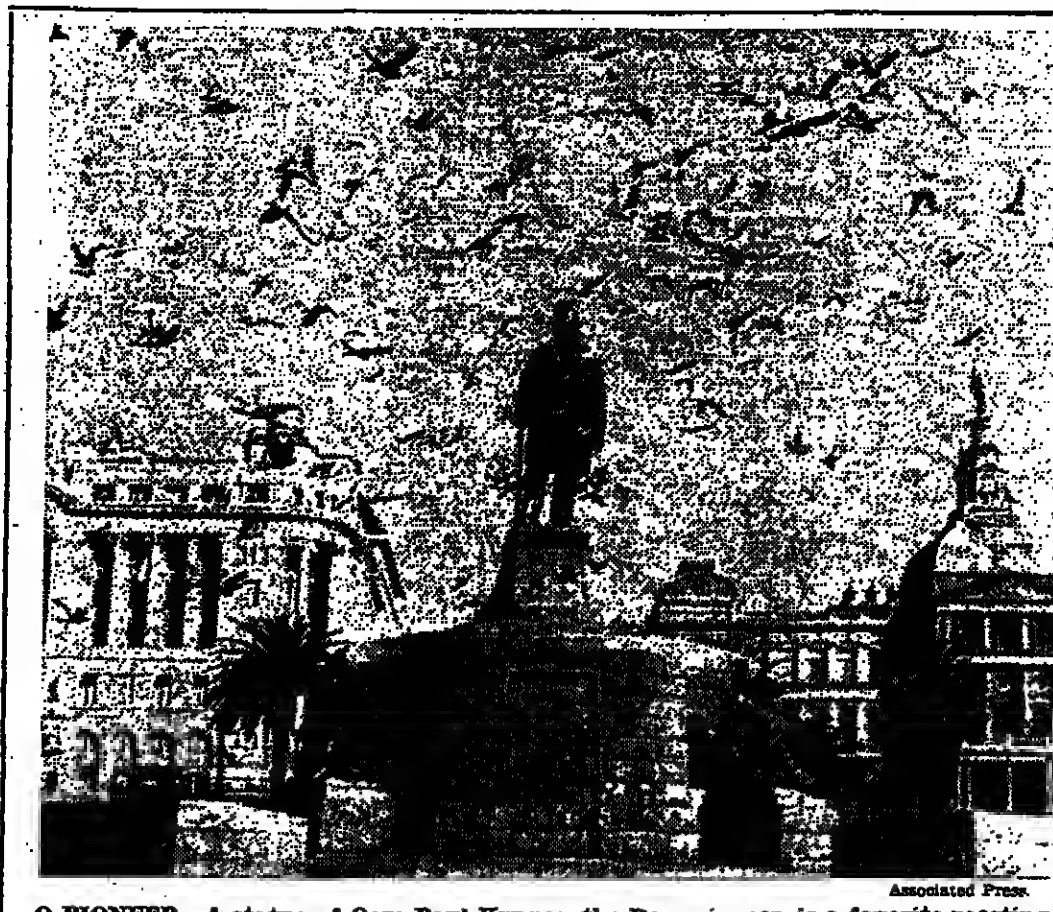
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O PIONEER—A statue of Oom Paul Kruger, the Boer pioneer, is a favorite roosting place for pigeons and other insouciant birds in downtown Pretoria, South Africa.

Atlantans Rally to Confront
Economic, Racial, Urban Woe

By Wayne King

ATLANTA, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Five thousand Atlantans gathered in a sunny downtown park yesterday in a citizens rally intended to show racial harmony and affirm faith in Atlanta, which likes to say it is "too busy to hate."

The rally, which included dance and drama emphasizing the theme of racial harmony, came against a backdrop of racial, economic and social fears that have called into question not only Atlanta's status as a city of the future but, in the space of nine months, the ability of its urban black mayor to govern.

Uneasiness about Atlanta's future has stemmed from a feeling among downtown businessmen, expressed in a letter and report to the mayor three weeks ago, that crime, white flight to the suburbs, poor schools, a perception of the mayor as "anti-white," increasing "blackness" of the city, congestion and other problems were seriously imperiling the city's prospects.

Other factors include an unusually high incidence of urban poverty and a declining overall population in the city proper, with the greatest exodus among middle-class whites.

The set of circumstances gnawing at the city has been referred to by some as "the northernization of Atlanta" in which a boom-time prosperity was accompanied by the attendant urban ills of crime, population loss, troubled schools, racial tensions, soaring prices, crowded streets and tall buildings that blot out the sun.

Since 1970, according to a report of the Atlanta Regional Commission, Atlanta proper has lost 20,000 in population, a decline of some 4 1/2 per cent. At the same time, the four adjoining counties have increased by from 10 to 44 per cent.

The schools pose a related problem. A dozen years ago they were three-fifths white. Now, they are more than 80 per cent black. The strongest of the white leadership agrees that blackness means nothing in itself, but the question of quality does.

In the first quarter of this year, violent crime in Atlanta increased by nearly 18 per cent. In all categories it went up 8 per cent, double the national average.

Many businessmen worried over the economic slowdown fear that Mayor Maynard Jackson's preoccupation with Atlanta's other problems has focused attention away from their own concerns.

The mayor initially responded to some of the criticisms leveled against him—that he ignores the business community, listens only to blacks and spends too much time out of town—with his own countercharge of white racism.

More recently, however, he has sounded a note of unity. At the rally he told his largely black audience that blacks and whites "must stand together or the city will fall apart."

U.S. Relief Rolls To Honduras

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7 (AP).—Trucks began rolling into New Orleans today with an estimated 25,000 tons of relief supplies for hurricane-stricken Honduras.

A State Department spokesman said last night.

Federal officials said the project was the largest and most coordinated relief effort ever attempted.

The U.S. Disaster Aid Fund in Washington decided to ship supplies through New Orleans primarily because it is the closest to Honduras by water. The agency is acting as a clearing house for all local Honduran relief efforts.

Governors and mayors were asked to advise relief organizations at the local level to channel their relief supplies to New Orleans, the spokesman said.

Police, Whites Clash on Busing In South Boston

BOSTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Hundreds of police clashed with hundreds of whites in South Boston in the worst outbreak of violence connected with the court-ordered busing to integrate public schools.

Some shots were fired.

Officials said there were at least nine arrests and several policemen were injured before the crowd was dispersed. The nine arrests brought the number of arrests to at least 27 today.

Initial estimates said there was a crowd of about 600, including whites and police.

The violence broke out when a black man, driving his car, was stopped by about 10 whites. He got out and started to run, with the whites in pursuit, officials said. They caught him on a flight of stairs and beat him.

The police rushed to his aid, but the whites turned on them. Officials said the police fired at least two warning shots. The black man was taken to a hospital. He was not immediately identified.

In another development, 18 whites were arrested at Roslindale High School.

Fire Kills 5 Sisters

QUEEN CREEK, Ariz., Oct. 7 (AP).—Five sisters—10 months to 14 years old—were killed today when trapped by a fire in their trailer home shortly before dawn, sheriff's deputies said. A brother was injured but escaped. Both parents were at work.

Counterattacking the Criticism

Fischer Defends His Chess Rule Demands

By Gordon T. Thompson

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Bobby Fischer, the first American to win the world chess championship, defended his demands for a change in the rules for a title match.

Now living in semi-seclusion in South Pasadena, Calif., Mr. Fischer—who has not played chess in public in more than two years—announced his title June 29 after the International Chess Federation declined to adopt all the title-match conditions he sought.

While he and the federation had agreed that the winner of the match should be the first to win 10 games (instead of six, as under previous rules) and that draws not count in the scoring, he also had asked that the match be declared over—with the champion keeping the title—in the event of a 9-9 tie. He further demanded that there be no limit on the number of games.

His proposals came under heavy fire almost at once. Robert Byrne, chess columnist for The New York Times, called them "absolutely stark-naked cheating."

Anatoly Karpov, the 23-year-old Soviet player who is the odds-on favorite to be Mr. Fischer's challenger or successor, said in an interview with *L'Espresso* that the terms were "ungentlemanly and unfeasible."

"An Awful Thing"

"To play until 10 victories is an awful thing," he said. "The match can last three or four months, and it is impossible to play chess so much; it will cease being an art and turn into forced labor."

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Fischer made available a copy of a letter he had written to Larry Evans, a columnist for *Chess Life & Review* magazine and a long-

time associate of Mr. Fischer. In the letter, he assailed Mr. Evans for calling his demands unfair.

"What nonsense!" Mr. Fischer wrote. "As if I had some great advantage because of the 9-to-9 tie clause... I said 9-wins-to-9 retains title. That's a big difference. If my match with Spassky [in Reykjavik, Iceland, in 1972] would have been 12 to 12 he would have retained the title—not won the match. The money would be split equally and the match declared a draw, but Spassky would have kept the title. Okay? Nothing unfair there!"

"The challenger must win by at least two. Yes. But the champion must also win by at least two. When the champion gets nine points the match isn't automatic."

But the enigmatic recluses are not without his supporters. Svetozar Gligoric, the Yugoslav grandmaster, who reportedly wept upon hearing that Mr. Fischer had renounced his title, said: "I would consider competing with Fischer under any circumstances, for it favors the popularization of the noble game."

Commenting on charges that an open-ended match could bog down into an endless struggle, Mr. Gligoric said: "A match of undetermined length would guarantee even better, more competitive and exciting chess."

U.S. Pilot's Absence Delays Greek Trial

ATHENS, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The trial of an American pilot and five Greeks allegedly involved in the death of Alexander Onassis, the only son of Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis, was indefinitely postponed today, a court spokesman said.

Donald McCusker, 50, and five Greek technicians of Olympic Airways had been due to appear before a three-member court of misdemeanors on charges of manslaughter by negligence and technical negligence.

The spokesman said the American failed to show up. Alexander Onassis, 24, died of brain injuries suffered when his amphibious light aircraft crashed during takeoff on Jan. 22, 1973.

Bhutto Russian Trip

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan will visit Russia in the last half of October, Tass said today.

Cuba Condemns U.S. 'Blockade'

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Cuba said today that there could be no official negotiations on the normalization of relations with the United States until the U.S. economic "blockade" was lifted.

Foreign Minister Raul Roa said in a speech to the General Assembly that the "criminal, arbitrary and unscrupulous" embargo was in obvious contradiction of the policy of détente that was being applied elsewhere.

In Latin America, he said, the policy of cold war still existed and Cuba was a blockaded nation.

Scottish Scientist Finds Way to Get Power From Sea

LONDON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—A scientist at Edinburgh University has discovered an inexpensive way of converting the motion of ocean waves into electrical power, the *Times* of London said today.

The system involves using large, free-floating breakwaters with moving vanes to extract the power in the rolling motion of the waves.

The *Times* said that such a system, costing about \$300 million (\$450 million), would supply a medium-size town with all of the electricity it needs, without causing pollution. The system's inventor, Stephen Salter, 35, has been given \$80,000 by the government to finance further work, the newspaper reported.

It said the two main difficulties now involve the development of ways of making the structures strong enough to withstand the waves' bending motion and ways of storing the extracted power.

The *Times* said the inventor called the Hebrides Islands, off Scotland, possibly the best site in the world for such a power-generating system.

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'To Stop the Arms Race'

That the leader of the Soviet Communist party should choose East Berlin as the site for another call to "stop the arms race" and then go on to restrict armament is not without its significance. The East German government has, from its inception, seemed to regard itself as the embattled bastion of Communism in Europe. Stalinist in mood if not in outward actions, and haunted by contrasts across the Berlin Wall. The moderation and the hope implicit in all that Leonid Brezhnev said in celebration of the 25th anniversary of that prickly regime derived added force from this contrast.

Whether the atmosphere created by Mr. Brezhnev can be crystallized into concrete improvement for a world that still lives uneasily on the slope of a nuclear volcano is another matter. When the Soviet and American will to create a genuinely global détente is placed upon the conference table in specific terms, acute problems immediately arise. The arms race is not yet ended, although beginnings have been made, and the danger of nuclear proliferation—compounding the threat of an eruption—has actually increased.

The obstacles to agreement are real enough and do not have to be wholly ascribed to guile or intransigence. For example, Mr. Brezhnev's proposal for a mutual naval withdrawal by the United States and the Soviet Union from the Mediterranean is a plausible idea and one that might well give reassurance to many nations in that troubled area that they will not be the

pawns of some great-power game. But there are also the facts that Odessa is much closer to the Mediterranean than Norfolk. And that other fleets than those of the United States and the Soviet Union might well precipitate crucial struggles in the middle sea.

That there are groups acting on Washington and Moscow to prevent or at least delay meaningful reductions in armaments is undeniable. In Moscow they are veiled by the Kremlin's walls; in Washington they find voice on Capitol Hill as well as in the Pentagon. There is the irony, for example, that reports indicate the Senate will not ratify the latest agreement on control of underground testing because some senators thought it did not go far enough while others felt it went too far.

Nevertheless, until and unless the two nuclear superpowers can make real progress toward diminishing the nuclear peril, the spread of knowledge of the use of fissionable materials—hastened by the energy crisis—is likely to bring more shocks of the kind that India gave the world with its nuclear explosion. And once a large number of nations sit glaring at their rivals, with their hands on the trigger of their own nuclear "equalizers," no one will be even measurably safe. In a time of acute economic uncertainty, political uncertainties multiply, as President Ford and Mr. Kissinger have been pointing out. The basic answer to this, of course, is a restoration of economic order. But in the meanwhile, it is urgent to reduce the military perils of a politico-economic clash.

Decline of the West?

The crisis in Italy that has followed the fall of the Rumor government is a symptom of a wider malaise that is rapidly overtaking the Western democracies in Europe.

The impact of a staggering increase in oil prices on top of already soaring inflation and rising deficits in payments abroad has sent governments reeling everywhere. Intensified beyond effective management now are problems that otherwise might have yielded in time to the normal "muddling through" for which Britain is famous and that democratic governments everywhere practice most of the time.

Each country in Europe has its own problems. Britain is torn by a class-caste clash, an "us-against-them" psychology in the trade unions, that makes coherent economic policy virtually impossible. The continued bombings by Irish terrorists provide a macabre backdrop for the domestic political crisis.

In Italy, there has been a virtual breakdown in government administration; the mail service, for example, is so unreliable that many companies have set up their own courier system for important communications.

France has a post-Gaullist President but a still-Gaullist parliament and a swelling labor force, stemming from the postwar baby-bonus program, that makes a high growth-rate mandatory when inflation would normally suggest need for a slowdown. Greece, emerging from seven years of military dictatorship, is listing toward the left, with a newly legalized Communist movement exerting increasing influence. In Portugal, after a longer period of authoritarianism, an even more pronounced leftward trend is in progress.

Concern over such trends is aggravated by a growing feeling that expectations for improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States may have been overly optimistic. Détente is in trouble over questions of trade as well as of Russian emigration policies.

West Germany, economically the health-

iest country on the Continent, with the lowest inflation-rate, is nevertheless troubled by recollections of two previous inflations that impoverished most citizens. Political scandals and the resignation of Chancellor Willy Brandt have left scars that trouble the nation's political calm.

Now, on top of all these national problems, a single overwhelming pressure, stemming from the weight of the extortionate oil price, is threatening every government.

More worrisome still than the current dangers—with declining growth rates, rising unemployment and a mounting atmosphere of social conflict almost everywhere—is the threat to the West's political fabric of a major depression that could well overtake the whole industrial world if the multiple economic and monetary problems remain unsolved.

Secretary of State Kissinger reportedly has been evoking this danger in increasingly gloomy terms recently, recalling that the Great Depression of the 1930s brought Hitler to power and contributed to the origin of history's most destructive war. Another depression of this dimension could topple governments like saplings in a hurricane.

The major oil-consuming nations are uniting to form a counter-cartel to deal with the exorbitant demands of the oil-producing countries. But the vulnerability of the West Europeans and the Japanese, who depend on the Middle East for 80 per cent or more of their oil, makes them hesitate before American proposals of oil-import embargoes and other measures that could set off a power struggle with the Arab states.

These hesitations are understandable. As President Ford addresses Congress today on the nation's economic problems, the world will listen for signs whether he has answers for his country's urgent problems. Unless the United States takes the lead with a coherent and comprehensive program of its own, the consequences for Western civilization may be dire.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

A Year After the Mideast War

One year has now elapsed since the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israeli war. It is an event whose dimensions have grown rather than diminished with the passage of time. It already seems likely that 1973 will be remembered by posterity as one of the key dates of the 20th century, the century in which the domination of the world by the people of European origin reached its zenith and went into steep decline. . . . If Israel

is to exploit its short-term strength successfully, it must not be by war but by seeking Arab acceptance. Israel has a chance of obtaining that acceptance, but only if it returns most of the way toward its pre-June 1967 borders. Obviously a special status would be needed for Jerusalem. That would still leave a Jewish state much larger than the one envisaged by the United Nations in 1947.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 8, 1899

LONDON—By Royal command, an army order was issued for special publication in the Government "Gazette" yesterday, calling for the mobilization of the reserves to rejoin the army for service in South Africa between Oct. 9 and 17. The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a proclamation convening Parliament for Oct. 17. Of the total number of reserves called, which is 62,704, about 25,000 men have received notices to rejoin the colors.

Fifty Years Ago

October 8, 1924

NEW YORK—Right on schedule this morning, the U.S. Navy dirigible Shenandoah left its hangar at Lakehurst, N.J., on the first leg of its historic flight across the continent to the Pacific coast and return, a total distance of about 7,000 miles. The first stop of the ship on its long trip is to be Port Worth, Texas, which it is expected to reach in 37 hours. No trouble is anticipated on the trip.



Rockefeller: The Power of Money

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—At the Senate hearings on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination for vice-president, there was a solemn discussion of whether his family's money gave it power. Rockefeller dismissed that notion as a "myth." He hoped it would be "exposed and dispelled."

It was a wonder that no senator laughed out loud, or alternatively clutched his stomach. For no one needs to make subtle study of the Rockefeller holdings to find an attempt at influence. The family has spent millions in the old cash money for the purpose of political power: to elect Nelson Rockefeller.

The last time he ran for governor, in 1970, he and his relatives reported spending \$4.6 million on his campaign. The leading authority on American campaign finance, Herbert E. Alexander, estimates that the Rockefeller family spent \$10 to \$12 million on his campaign for governor and another \$12 million on his bid for president in 1964 and 1968. In the use of one family's money for political power, there has probably been nothing like it in American history.

Promoted Himself

Nor is the campaign money all. Nelson Rockefeller made himself acceptable to the academic and journalistic establishment by surrounding himself with a highly paid staff of lawyers, eggheads and writers. He promoted himself through two costly commissions on "national goals" and "critical choices." And it worked. He would certainly never have made it so far on only his natural charm, brains, wit and grin.

Now we discover that he was actually buying political security, too, through of course in the most devious way.

In 1960 he lent \$100,000 to the New York State Republican chairman, L. Judson Morhouse, to buy some real estate on Long Island. Rockefeller's spokesman explained that the chairman's job was unimpaired and the governor wanted him to have some income so he would be less subject to temptation. Or more subject to his benefactor?

Morhouse, still not beyond temptation, was later convicted of bribery. Gov. Rockefeller com-

mitted the sentence. Then he wrote off \$36,000 of the loan, making it a gift.

Rockefeller also gave \$50,000 to Henry Kissinger three days before the Nixon administration took office in 1969, and an unspecified amount to William F. Ryan, chairman of the New York Port Authority. The spokesman said the latter gift was motivated by "friendship and the governor's desire to help keep a good man in government." All this has come out into the open only because the Senate committee demanded and got Rockefeller's tax returns.

Richard Nixon nearly had to leave the ticket in 1962 when it was found that a number of businessmen contributed to a fund to supplement his public salary. With many contributors, improper influence might be hard to find. But it is surely more dangerous, and a clearer violation of principle, to have a single immensely rich man giving large sums of money to key officials.

The lack of public interest in Rockefeller's nomination for vice-president has been rather odd all along. After Watergate, one would have thought that the necessary symbols for high national office were candor, courage and respect for law. Rockefeller's record and character are to the contrary.

Political Tool

Law has been treated by Rockefeller as an instrumental tool of politics. He kept proposing welfare residence rules after the Supreme Court had held them unconstitutional—because they appealed to the voters' mood. Politics also underlay his tremendous campaign for a drug law whose irrational severity probably exceeded anything in Anglo-American practice since the horrors described by Dickens; even in amended form, with automatic life instead of death sentences, the law has been held unconstitutional by one New York court.

At Athens, he refused to make the trip to the prison, believing that those on the scene could avert disaster. To this day he has not had the honor or the decency to admit what happened afterward: the killing of 39 persons by state policemen firing

broadside into a crowd. On those points the record is that of an inhumane opportunist.

But aside from that record, there is the inescapable question of money. As a symbol of American values it is hard enough that its laws allow one man to inherit hundreds of millions and, some-

times, to pay no income tax. It would be scandalous if Congress did not carefully consider the effect of making a man with such economic power vice-president and very possibly the 1976 presidential nominee. What an irony it would be if, after Watergate, we let someone who has abused the power of money and politics so grossly slip into our highest office.

Oil and Food, Goose and Gander

By M. T. Mehdi

NEW YORK.—Apparently the Arabs and other oil producers are expected to behave in a way that America has hardly ever behaved.

That conclusion is drawn from threats to the oil-producing countries by President Ford and Henry A. Kissinger, and from the applause they received in a New York Times editorial.

The fact is that the producing countries are capitalists, committed to the laws of supply and demand. The United States should be the last country to urge them to act differently. What is good for the goose is good for the gander—or has that been changed?

In his speech before the UN General Assembly, Mr. Kissinger advanced the theory that when food prices were fixed on the basis of economic factors, oil prices were artificially fixed by political decisions.

But we know, and Mr. Kissinger should know, that Congress has regulated American agriculture on the basis of political decisions.

Feed the World

There is sufficient land in the United States that could feed the world for many years if it were not for political decisions to limit production and keep prices high.

The Arabs and other oil producers are doing with their oil exactly what America has been doing with its food and agricultural products.

To be sure, the Arabs' decision on limiting oil production and raising the price, and their embargo last year, were both economic and political.

Oil is the Arabs' most important natural resource; it would be foolish for them to produce quantities larger than the market's demand and thereby lower prices and exhaust their natural wealth. If the producers keep the oil in the ground to meet future demands of the world market, oil will become more valuable; however, if they produce it to accumulate dollars, the dollars they pile up will with time become less valuable because of inflation.

Sound Decisions

These are sound economic decisions and reasonable indeed. Yet President Ford and Secretary Kissinger, who warned that continued high prices involved the risk of a world depression, expect the Arabs and other oil producers to behave irrationally—to exhaust their natural resources and

Kissinger's Woes

Puzzle for the Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The spate of reports that Mr. Kissinger is in deep trouble has evidently reached the Kremlin. The disquiet inquiries which some of its emissaries have been making around town suggest that the Kremlin is worried—and that it has asked its own experts for an assessment of Kissinger's chances of staying in office.

The reports they would send home would presumably use the skills of Kissinger's own staff to extent that they are explainable in Washington—on an extreme which has aroused Kissinger's enemies before. It is therefore only fair to warn the reader that he does not regard the practice as legitimate.

Two years ago, following a breakdown in the Paris talks on Vietnam, there were signs of a threat to Kissinger's position in the Nixon White House. When this column concluded that his position had been weakened, he complained that the publication of such articles in the Washington Post tended to undermine his credibility as a negotiator with the North Vietnamese, thus making it more difficult to bring about a peace settlement.

Content Analysis

The analysis of Kissinger's position rested in part on the use of such "Kissingerological" tools as content analysis. At the first of two press conferences, before the crisis, he had barely mentioned the President. At the second, he referred to Mr. Nixon 14 times. His aides retorted that such word-counting might mean something in Moscow, but not in Washington. But we now know that Nixon's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, complained that Kissinger had mentioned the President "only" twice. After that, Kissinger, feeling himself vulnerable, over-corrected for his omission.

It is from crumbs such as these that analysts in both Moscow and Washington must draw their conclusions about what happens in the innermost councils of government. No one really knows what went on between Kissinger and Nixon, just as no one knows Kissinger's real feelings about Kissinger—perhaps not even Kissinger himself.

Thus, when Mr. Ford made in his recent TV speech an extraordinary profession of confidence in Kissinger, this was generally regarded as a reflection of the President's own anger at the rumors then circulating about a Ford-Kissinger rift. But it is now being suggested by some Washington officials that it was Kissinger himself who had asked Ford to make the statement, ostensibly on the familiar ground that the rumors undermined his credibility as a

negotiator, but actually to put Mr. Ford publicly to the test and thus to silence him in the White House.

One of the hazards of analysis is that much of the information must necessarily come from Kissinger's own point of view, as the Kissinger faction in the White House, which has now been forced by Mr. Ford's new staff, Donald Rumsfeld, U.S. Ambassador to NATO, is said to have been resentful of Kissinger's handling of the Middle East war. Rumsfeld is able to tell the allies only the Russians were up to not what the United States doing.

Another top Ford aide, John Marsh, who used to be the Pentagon, is much to Defense Secretary Schlesinger's hawkish view would than to Kissinger's. Ford has also sought the aid of Mr. Marsh, as an expert on defense under Nixon, as guarded by Kissinger as one major roadblock on the détente. In the Nixon White House, too, some of the top such as Haldeman and Mohr, but they were not policy or defense experts of Mr. Ford's closest aides.

Twin Elements

Foreign policy and defense are the twin elements of the national debate to which Kissinger challenged his adversaries the last days of the Nixon administration, in the hope of ing the forces of Sen. J. and of Secretary Schlesinger of the way of détente. In Fulbright hearings in the Senate, which were to provide focal point of the debate, really got off the ground, Kissinger's own presentation refused to take part, Kissinger's own presentation peevishly postponed, proved far less challenging than really promised. It almost as if the fight had gone him—or as if Mr. Ford had intended that he didn't fight.

Now even Fulbright is in and Kissinger is left alone to fight his battles in the Senate, which only in June did the most extravagant motion of support for Kissinger. Now he is now baying for his hardliners in town closer to Kissinger than to Ford—and the President has no effort to clear up the ambivalence.

Until he does, by policy a rather than by words, as of support for Kissinger, Kissinger will remain worried. It will have to go on guess what is going on in Washington. © Victor Zorza, 1974

accumulate billions of dollars that they do not need at present and that will diminish in value. As for the high prices, the situation is not dissimilar to the price of oil but rather that this was not done 20 or 30 years ago!

During this long period and even up to the present, the oil companies, acting as the middlemen, have been reaping huge profits for which both the producing countries and consumers have paid.

When the Arabian American Oil Co. (Aramco) is finally and fully owned by Saudi Arabia, the price of oil will substantially go down as this greedy middleman disappears and oil flows directly from producers to consumers.

Politically, the Arab decision as expressed in the oil embargo cannot be understood as a self-defense measure. In October, 1973, the United States airlifted and shipped to Israel over 52,000 tons of war materiel to enable the Israelis to hold on to occupied Arab lands of Palestine, Egypt and Syria, and if need be to kill an inevitable part of the process—Arabs.

If the Arab decision on political, as Mr. Kissinger the UN, it is only the UN to support Israel. Arab decisions and the use of force as a political weapon stop as soon as the United States its irrational political port of the Jewish State in time.

M. T. Mehdi is secretary of the Action Committee American-Arab Relations. His article was written for the New York Times.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 11,200,000 F.
20, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris, France. Rédaction: 20, rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Taylor.
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zhnev Present at Spectacle

Parade on 25th Anniversary Shows E. German Confidence

By John M. Goshko

ST. BERLIN, Oct. 7 (UPI).—With thousands of jackboots making the streets of this city echo to the thud of the national Prussian goose step, Germany today celebrated its anniversary as one of the states founded on German soil after World War II.

Military Picks to Serve on Subon Junta

IBON, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Armed Forces Movement, a widely effective power in the military junta, it was named tonight.

On both sides, the avenue was packed with thousands of spectators, who cheered and waved scarves of black, red and gold, the national colors. Among the spectators were the country's top leader, Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, and the Honecker regime's chief patron, Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

East Germany's new sense of assertiveness was also symbolized by the list of those who did not attend the parade. Five years ago, when the country marked its 20th anniversary, almost all the ranking leaders of the European Communist bloc were on hand to demonstrate their solidarity with a regime then regarded outside Communist circles as pariah.

Now, however, such backing is no longer considered necessary. Except for Mr. Brezhnev, who came in his symbolic role as leader of the bloc, the East Germans invited only relatively low-ranking delegations from their partner states to participate in today's celebration.

Also missing from the parade viewing stands were the representatives of the 14 NATO countries that have recognized East Germany. They stayed away in solidarity with a formal protest by the Western Big Three—the United States, Britain and France—that the parade constituted defiance of four-power responsibility for all of Berlin.

That the West could do nothing more than protest feebly against the parade and that the East German regime felt perfectly free to ignore this protest was perhaps the most convincing proof of the increasingly important role that East Germany seems destined to play in European affairs. Certainly there no longer is any doubt that the state carved out of the old post-war Soviet zone of occupation has established itself permanently.

For this, the East Germans must thank the recent movement toward East-West détente. The chief price paid by the West for concessions on West Berlin and other relaxations of cold-war tension was the granting of legitimacy to the East German regime.

The Wall. Even more, the East German government owes its present success to the Berlin wall. Although it is one of the cruelest and most formidable barriers ever built, the wall erected in 1961 by Mr. Honecker's late predecessor, Walter Ulbricht, has succeeded in its purpose: to keep East Germans inside East Germany.

That meant that, while the regime waited patiently for recognition, it could count on a population sufficiently large to accomplish the formidable task of postwar reconstruction and build East Germany into the industrial powerhouse of Eastern Europe.

The East German standard of living is still 30 per cent below that of neighboring West Germany. But it nevertheless is the envy of all other countries in the East bloc, and it has reached a level of industrial production greater than anything achieved by Hitler's mighty pre-war Reich, which included all of Germany.

People's Army was an unmistakable sign of the self-confidence that has become increasingly evident in this Communist land, which officially calls itself the German Democratic Republic.

After years of isolation and ostracism, East Germany in recent months has attained the universal legitimacy and recognition for which its leaders had long hungered. During that time it has won membership in the United Nations and the recognition of most Western countries, including its rival, West Germany, and the United States.

The effects on this country of 17 million people were underscored by today's spectacle of a seemingly endless wave of soldiers in rigidly disciplined ranks rolling down East Berlin's grand ceremonial avenue, Karl Marx-Allee.

Thousands lined the parade—the biggest ever in the East German capital—on the anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

On both sides, the avenue was packed with thousands of spectators, who cheered and waved scarves of black, red and gold, the national colors. Among the spectators were the country's top leader, Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, and the Honecker regime's chief patron, Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev.

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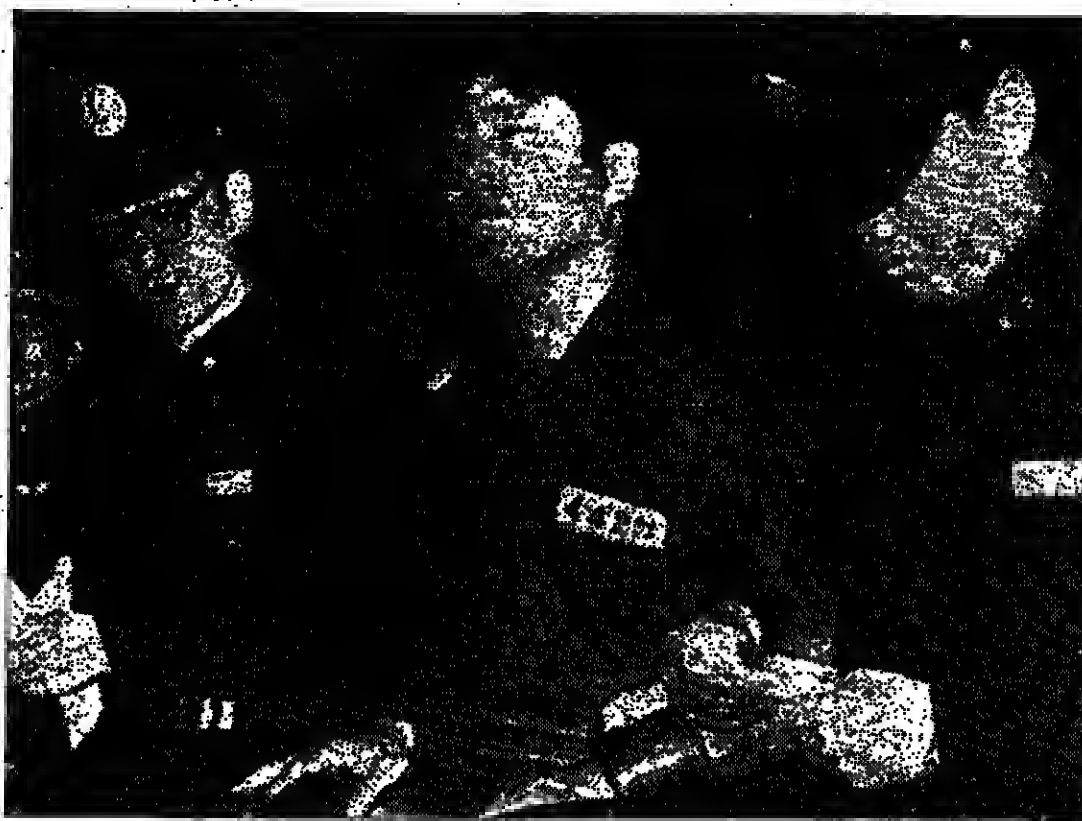
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Guards flank the defendant in Seoul trial.

Korean Testifies He Was Sent to Kill Park

SEOUL, Oct. 7 (AP).—Mun Se Kwang testified today that he attempted to assassinate President Chun Doo-hwan on instructions from a fellow pro-Communist.

Seoul Opposition Chief Warns Of Possible Violent Uprising

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The new leader of South Korea's opposition party, Kim Young Sam, threatened today to lead his party into struggle on the streets unless President Chung Doo-hwan revises the nation's constitution.

In the most vigorous and wide-ranging open criticism of President Park since he declared martial law two years ago, Mr. Kim said that he did not advocate violence to change the constitution that gives the President unlimited power. He added:

"But if the government continues to suppress the problem of constitutional revision with high-handed means, there will be demands for democracy outside the normal political arena. In that event, I sternly proclaim here that I and my New Democratic party will have no recourse but to stand in the forefront of the national ranks and struggle."

Until recently, statements such as Mr. Kim's, which came in a policy address before the National Assembly, could have been punished by death.

But Mr. Park appears to have relented somewhat lately and his opponents have become more aggressive in their anti-government stand. South Korea's Christians have been in the van so far, but Mr. Kim appears to be trying to bring his party into the fray.

Mr. Kim also implied that Mr. Park should consider resigning. "For a politician," he said, "the question of how to descend from the pedestal of power is more important than how to ascend to it."

"We have seen now some great statesmen in the world have stepped down in the midst," Mr. Kim said. "It is this decency of withdrawal that we urgently need now."

Mr. Kim denounced Mr. Park's restrictions on political activity, saying that "the extreme infringement of human rights has damaged the prestige of the nation and has brought about a diplomatic isolation from the world community."

Ford Visit. The opposition leader, who is trying to revitalize his lethargic party, appeared to have used President Ford's visit here as a lure for some protection against Mr. Park's government.

The State Department has said publicly that the United States does not approve of South Korea's repression of human rights. American officials have indicated that they expect President Park to relax somewhat before President Ford's visit.

About 175 persons have been jailed under Mr. Park's emergency measures, the most restrictive of which were repealed in August.

Japan Firm Backs Out Of U.S. Coal-Mine Deal. HELENA, Mont., Oct. 7 (AP).—A Japanese company has broken negotiations to purchase strip-mined coal from Montana, saying that it would not be profitable and citing opposition from Montana ranchers.

The proposed deal was for the Mitsui Mining Co. of Tokyo to make large purchases of coal for shipment through Oregon ports. Ranchers and farmers, whose land sits atop federal coal reserves, opposed such mining and said they had been told that any exploitation would be to meet the domestic energy crisis, not for export purposes.

charges of murder, attempted murder and attempted rebellion in the Aug. 15 attack.

He admitted the prosecution's charges that he entered the country with a false Japanese passport and fired five shots with a stolen Japanese police revolver.

Mun said he had not known Mrs. Park's death until prosecution investigators told him last week, and he said he did not know how a bullet could have hit her, since she was sitting more than 16 feet from her husband.

He testified that Kim Ho Byung, a ranking member of the pro-Communist Korean Residents Association in Japan, had provided funds and instigated the plot.

USAF Jet Explodes, Killing 4 in Germany. BIELEFELD - JOELLENECK, W. Germany, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Four persons were killed today when a U.S. Air Force Phantom fighter exploded in midair, West German police said.

A spokesman said that the plane exploded shortly after take-off from its base at Spangdahlem and crashed into a house in this small village, killing its two pilots, a 42-year-old housewife and her 13-month-old daughter. Police said that flames from the explosion set fire to six small houses which were unoccupied.

Establishing Juche means having the attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master toward the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in independent and creative stands.

Revolution and construction are a work for the masses of the people, a work that has to be carried out by themselves. Therefore, the transformation of nature and society demands an independent position and creative activity. Being itself on the interests of our people and on the interests of our revolution, our Party has always maintained a firm independent stand of mopping up all policies and lines with its own efforts and responsibility carrying out the revolution and construction on the principle of self-reliance. Our Party has always been able to win victories because it believed in the strength of the people and gave full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, thus encouraging them to enlist all potentialities and reserves by themselves and solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit our true realities.

Adhering to the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and enhancing the role of a master are integrated with each other but have different aspects. You may say that the independent stand concerns how to defend the right of the master and discharge the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns how to heighten the role of the people, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society. In other words, the independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society.

What is most important in adhering to the independent stand is to firmly guarantee independence in politics. Independence is what keeps

men alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We can say that socio-political life is more valuable than physical life to a man, a social being. If he is trampled by society and deprived of political independence, though he is alive, he is virtually dead as a social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honorable to die in the light for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery.

Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself. Who likes to live, shackled to others? Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why are the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression. We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from its yoke and enable it to enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation. In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are in essence freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

In order to become the master of its own destiny, a nation must have an independent government and firmly guarantee political independence. This is why the Juche idea should first be embodied in the principle of independence in politics.

In order to guarantee solid independence in politics, one must have one's own guiding idea and the capacity for implementing all policies and lines solely in the interests of one's people and in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country, according to one's own judgment. The government that acts under the pressure or suggestions of others cannot be called a genuine people's government responsible for the destiny of the people. A country with this sort of government cannot be regarded as an independent, sovereign state.

The principle of independence in politics demands complete equality and mutual respect among all nations. It opposes being subjugated by others and subjugating others. A nation that subjugates others can never be free itself.

In order to strengthen independence of the country, it is essential to strengthen self-reliance in the economy along with political independence. Without self-reliance in the economy, it is impossible to meet the people's growing material demands and materially quiesce them the stand as the master of the state and society. Economic dependence on others cannot guarantee political independence and without independent economic power it is impossible to carry through the line of self-defence in national defence.

Self-defence and self-protection is the intrinsic nature of man. The country must also have means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is the essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state. Since there still remain imperialist aggressors the state that has not its own defence power to protect its sovereignty against the internal and external enemies is, in fact, not a fully independent and sovereign state.

The correctness and vitality of our Party's consistent line of independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy and self-defence in national defence has long since been proved by our people through their revolutionary practices.

Tory Counters With Economic Complaint

Wilson Belittles Heath Coalition Proposal

LONDON, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson today fiercely attacked the proposal for a coalition government put forward by Conservative party leader Edward Heath in his campaign for the British election on Thursday.

The country's economic crisis needs urgent action "but the sort of coalition they propose would be a prescription for delay while the various interests concerned bargained about the policies each would trade with one another," Mr. Wilson declared.

He condemned the coalition idea as an "ill-thought-out and ill-explained political deal as a means of getting into office."

Mr. Heath, who has been proposing a government of "national unity" hardened this proposal over the weekend by pledging that he would attempt to form an all-party coalition if his party won the election.

His move was seen by his opponents as a last-minute attempt to catch up with Labor's lead, which varies in the latest polls from 4.5 to nearly 10 per cent.

"It has become even more clear over the weekend that the Conservatives have now given up any hope of winning the general election on their policies," Mr. Wilson said.

Mr. Heath lashed out today at Labor's "social contract"—a voluntary agreement with unions over wage restraint as a means of containing inflation.

"It is now becoming absolutely clear that the Labor government has in fact lost control of the economy," he said, adding that the social contract was not stand-

ing up to strains placed upon it. Employment Secretary Michael Foot, defending the contract, accused the British Broadcasting Corp. of violating it.

The BBC, he said, had behaved in a highly irresponsible fashion and committed the worst breach of the contract by giving a recent 20-per-cent pay rise to 24,000 employees.

"If we are to overcome the problems of inflation by consent, employers have to make their contribution as well as the trade unions," he said at the Labor party's daily press conference.

Mr. Wilson complained that the BBC, as a public corporation, had not consulted the government before giving a pay rise.

Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe joined the attack on the social contract. "It is a contract unprinted, unenforceable and apparently applies to no one in particular," he said. The Liberals, unlike the Labor and Conservative voluntary approach, have proposed a statutory incomes policy.

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ART

Glories and Grandeur Of Hirshhorn Museum

By Hilton Kramer

WASHINGTON (NYT). — No less than artists or works of art, collections, too, acquire their aura of legend, mystery and scandal. This was certainly the case with the collection of Joseph Hirshhorn. Long before it was offered as a gift to the nation, this vast repository of modern painting and sculpture was talked about, joked about, attacked, defended and otherwise dilated both in and out of the parochial purview of the art world.

Yet a certain frustration surrounded all this discussion. Except for Mr. Hirshhorn and his long-time curator and collaborator, Abraham Lerner, no one could say for certain exactly what the collection consisted of. It was known to be very large, but its sheer size was not universally regarded as a virtue. Could anything so big really be very good? It was known to contain some

great things—especially the sculpture—but gossip inevitably concerned itself with the "junk" the collection was alleged to be gilded with.

People who had never seen the bulk of the collection somehow felt free to hold strong opinions about its quality and disposition. With the opening of the Joseph H. Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, all of this uninformal carrying—the apocryphal anecdotes, the condescending criticisms and the general gossip-mongering—can now be consigned to the oblivion it so richly deserves. The private collection has become a public collection. It belongs to a new national museum—a museum devoted to the achievements of modern art—and for its inaugural exhibition last week, Mr. Lerner, now installed as director, has filled the galleries and the garden with 850 works selected from a total of some 9,000.

Essential for Study

It is a marvelous exhibition, containing some superb paintings and especially notable for the scope and quality of its sculpture. On the basis of this exhibition alone, in which less than one-sixth of the collection is represented, the Hirshhorn Museum joins that select body of institutions essential to the study of modern art.

The sculpture collection is surely one of the greatest in its field. From Daumier and Degas in the 19th century to Alexander Calder and David Smith in the 20th, the major sculptors of Europe and America are represented in remarkable depth. There are whole anthologies of the works of Rodin and Matisse and Henry Moore, of Medardo Rosso and Elie Nadelman and Raymond Duchamp-Villon. And along with this massive representation of the major figures, there are excellent examples of virtually every notable sculptor of the period, whether avant-garde or academic. Offhand, the only significant omission seems to be the work of Claes Oldenburg.

The sculpture collection sets a very high standard and the painting collection does not really meet it. In some respects, moreover, the installation of the exhibition tends to underscore the weaknesses rather than the strengths of the painting collection. Paintings are installed in more or less chronological order and a good many minor paintings—not to mention some of only the most marginal interest—are made to serve in lieu of the missing major works.

This is not to say that the collection is entirely lacking in pictures of considerable importance. The constellation of paintings by Thomas Eakins, the greatest of American realists in the 19th century, is fairly staggering, and it is augmented by six sculptures by the same artist. The early years of the modern movement in America are beautifully documented and the American works are supplemented by certain European paintings—by Munch, Kokoschka and Delaunay, among others—that are very fine indeed.

William de Kooning is another of the major American painters represented by an entire constellation of pictures—nine in all—but again, since they are split

into periods, they do not have quite the effect of the Eakins group. Indeed, the finest of De Kooning's early pictures are made to suffer the indignity of hanging in the same gallery with some of the most meane paintings of Philip Evergood. This is the kind of juxtaposition that seriously weakens many sections of the inaugural exhibition.

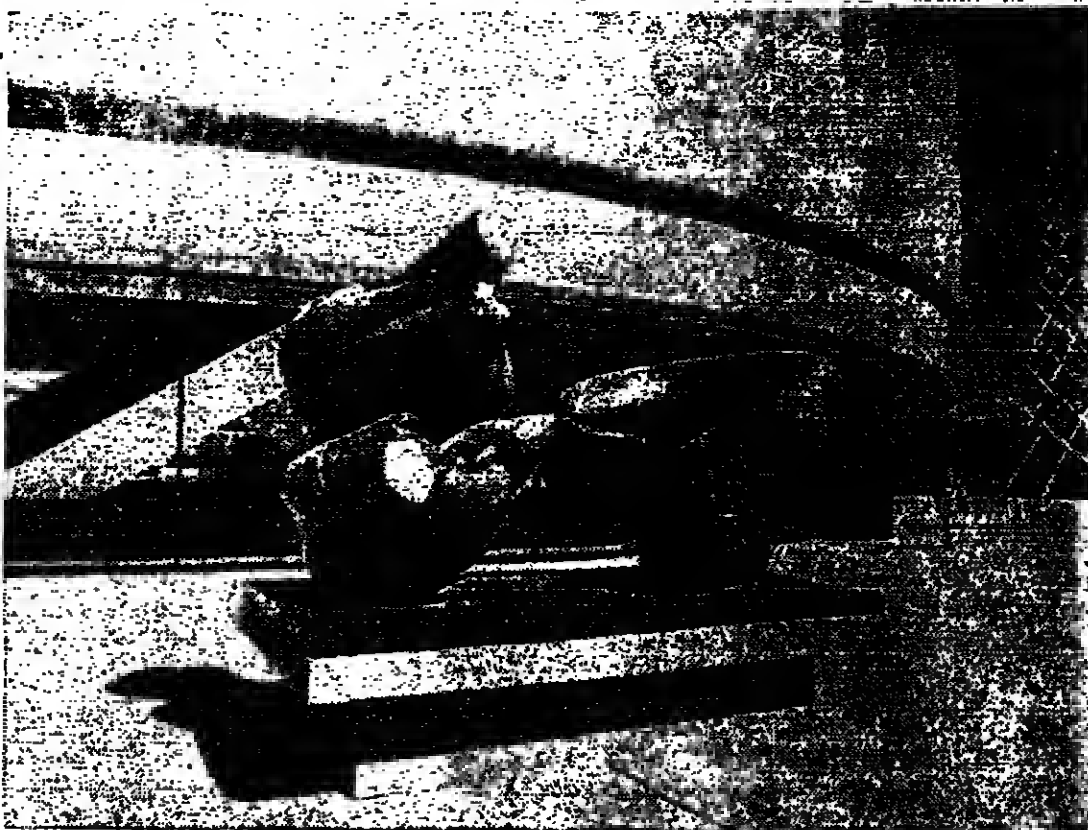
But there are also entire galleries that make a remarkably strong and vibrant impression. Although Mr. Hirshhorn was a latecomer to the American abstract expressionists, he has nonetheless managed to acquire some of the major works of this school—the paintings by Clifford Still and Ad Reinhardt are especially notable—and he has been very attentive indeed to the accomplishments of the American color-field painters. Abstract painting of the 1960s is, therefore, represented here in force.

The many other movements of

the 1960s—op, pop and their various amalgams and offshoots, and even the revival of realist painting—are also here, though not always with the best examples. The basic eclecticism of the collection begins to be a little wearisome as we approach the present, but that perhaps is more a problem for the future than for the moment. The Hirshhorn collection is surely not the only one to suffer at times from an excess of hospitality to the going thing. And this is, in any case, only a minor criticism. This exhibition marks the beginning, after all, and not the end of what promises to be a major museological enterprise.

Mr. Hirshhorn's magnificent gift to the nation is unlikely to be equalled in our lifetime. He has given the country a great collection and Washington has responded to the challenge—and the opportunity—with a rare combination of intelligence and vision.

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington.



MUSIC

A Reasonable Replica Of the Whiteman Band

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 7 (REX). — It was really a night for those old enough to remember the sound of jazz in the twenties—or what passed then for jazz. But it was enjoyed immensely by a large audience among whom few had memories going back that far, or even half as far.

There on the stage at the Roundhouse Saturday night as a climax to a surprisingly successful Camden Jazz Festival, was a reasonable replica of the Paul Whiteman Band, fiddles, banjo, Sousaphone and all, playing from original Whiteman scores from the era 1928-29, mostly by Bill Challis, courtesy of the Williams College Library of Williamsstown, Mass.

It was the brainchild of Dick Sudhalter, an American jazz trumpeter and scholar now resident in London and co-author of "Six-Man and Legend," already out in the States, and being published here this month. And it was carried out with the same exhaustive and enthusiastic scholarship that has gone into that book, with Sudhalter himself copying Rix Beiderbecke's chair in the band.

Other legendary figures from the Whiteman era were also on hand by proxy: Frankie Trumbauer (John R.T. Davis), Bill Rank (Keith Nichols), Lew Friedman (Paul Nemer), Adrian Rollini (Patty Gold) and Maltin Malneck (George Hurley). Davis, Nichols and Nemer also doubled as the rhythm boys, with Nichols seating in a manner worthy of Harry Harris.

Rix Crosey's vocals were sung—and sung very well—by Chris Miles, hitherto better known to the jazz world as archivist, record producer and walking encyclopedia of American popular singing. The leader of the band

was Alan Cohen, at 180 pounds or thereabouts, looking very little like Whiteman, and doing most convincing and less fronting the Whiteman used to do.

The evening offered enlightenment as well as delight. In jazz circles, these days, and for a long time past, Whiteman's sobriquet of "King of Jazz" is looked upon as being hardly less appropriate than Al Johnson's starring in movie called "The Jazz Singer." Granted, it was not the Jack of Alltrades, Goodman or the Duke Ellington, but it has to be heard in perspective.

It was a transitional phenomenon, embracing elements of popular dance band, Palm Court popularization of classical, Joe Philip Sousa and his still more than the jazz of other orchestras of a similar category and it provided a platform as a living for many fine jazzmen not least among them, of course Rix Beiderbecke, and for his singers of the future as Rix Crosey and Mildred Bailey.

Saturday's concert was not it and of it. The band will be recording the program for Decca this week, and Paul Whiteman widow has given permission to the group to call itself the Rix Paul Whiteman Band. Move over Scott Joplin, Paul Whiteman on deck!

Goldwyn in Lights

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7 (AP). —The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences has announced that the theater-in-a-new headquarters here will named in honor of the late producer Samuel Goldwyn. In celebration, the Goldwyn Foundation will donate \$750,000 to the academy's foundation, Samuel Goldwyn Jr. said.

Agnes de Mille at 65: Project in the Works

By Alan M. Kriegsmann

WASHINGTON (WFP). — She's the granddaughter of Henry George, the daughter of a gifted playwright and film maker, and the niece of old Hollywood's most fabulous showman. But primarily she's the inimitable Agnes de Mille, brilliant, salty, prolific and entirely her own woman. American dance has never seen her like, and only rarely her equal.

In 1940, she created "Ozma, Black Rites" for Ballet Theater, the first ballet on a black theme, using black dancers in a ranking company. Two years later her "Rodeo," with the music of Aaron

Copland, mixed cowboys and arabesques in a trend-setting fusion. The following season she choreographed "Oklahoma!" and gave Broadway dancing a standard for stylishness and exuberance it has yet to surpass.

An Adornment

In short, she's been an artistic adornment and a pioneering force in American dance for decades. And today, at age 65, when most people are thinking of retirement, she's still going strong at full throttle at the helm of a new project—the Agnes de Mille Heritage Dance Theater. The new troupe of 25 dancers, together with a country fiddler and a pair of singers, made its Washington debut last week at Lerner Auditorium in a special "preview" presentation featuring De Mille herself and guest soloist Gene de Lappe, who danced in the original "Oklahoma!" production.

De Mille's latest enterprise marks the first wholesale attempt to do for America's popular dance legacy what such celebrated outfits as Russia's Malyeysky company have done for other native traditions. If anyone can make a go of it, it would have to be this feisty, sharpwitted dynamo of dance.

Taking Shape

The idea for the company had been taking shape in De Mille's imagination for a long time, but the troupe was only formed two years ago, and successfully launched at Winston-Salem in the spring of 1972. Since then, it has undertaken several tours of the South, Southwest and Midwest in the United States.

"I wanted to do it for years and years," she said in a recent interview, "but there was never enough money. People in this country don't realize what it takes. It's not like Russia, where the entire resources of the Soviet Union are at the disposal of dance. They get schools all over the place, big schools, ballet schools, and every time a

new ballet plays in a province every place of embroidery and local color for 500 miles descends on them."

Eventually, the Rockefeller Foundation, the National Endowment for the Arts and others chipped in to bring the Agnes de Mille Heritage Dance Theater into existence.

But the fiscal sledding has been uphill, and only someone of De Mille's rocky constitution could have seen it through this far. In her recent memoir, "Speak to Me, Dance with Me," she recalled of her earlier days that "I came to be known on Broadway as a terror, a really tough, intransigent woman."

Company's Name

The name of the company leaves room for the broadest spectrum of dance types, and in fact the repertoire extends from Indian dances of pre-Colonial times through the various shades of folk, regional, social, popular and theatrical dancing right up to the rock era.

Collecting and authenticating these dances was no easy task. "Fortunately," De Mille relates, "I've always kept my notes, even from my student days, and boy, did they come in handy. But a lot more research is needed. So much has been bowdlerized over the years. If I had the time and the money, I'd really like to scour the country and look for original materials."

The present company repertoire includes folk and historical dances arranged by De Mille, as well as ballets, reflective of American themes by herself, Katherine Dunham and Anna Sokolow. Given additional funding, she'd like to acquire or commission more work by other choreographers, strengthen the troupe itself, and "buy new shoes."

At a Lecture

At a lecture at the Kennedy Center recently, De Mille astonished her audience by skunking, twirling, writhing and dancing her way through an "Unstruck," whitewash survey of the American dance heritage. The ac-

Agnes de Mille
... known as a terror

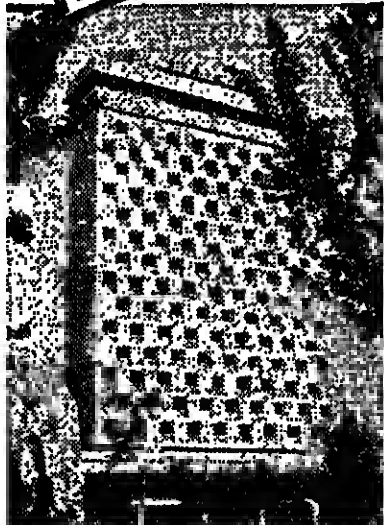
count was further enhanced by her own reminiscences.

"I once won a waltz contest with Jacob Javits as my partner," she said. "That was before he became so awesome."

At another point, she recalled asking Francis Biddle, the former U.S. attorney general, when he was cracked up to be. "O my dear," he told her, "it was being old now to have been you when she danced."

Where the future of the company lies remained, De Mille's a name-dropper in the world of the usual sense. For the time being, she's content to let her fledgling endeavor gain whatever mileage it can from her personal renown. But only temporarily. "I want to drop my name from it as soon as I can, as soon as it's stable," she says. "I really want to see it called the American Heritage Dance Theater."

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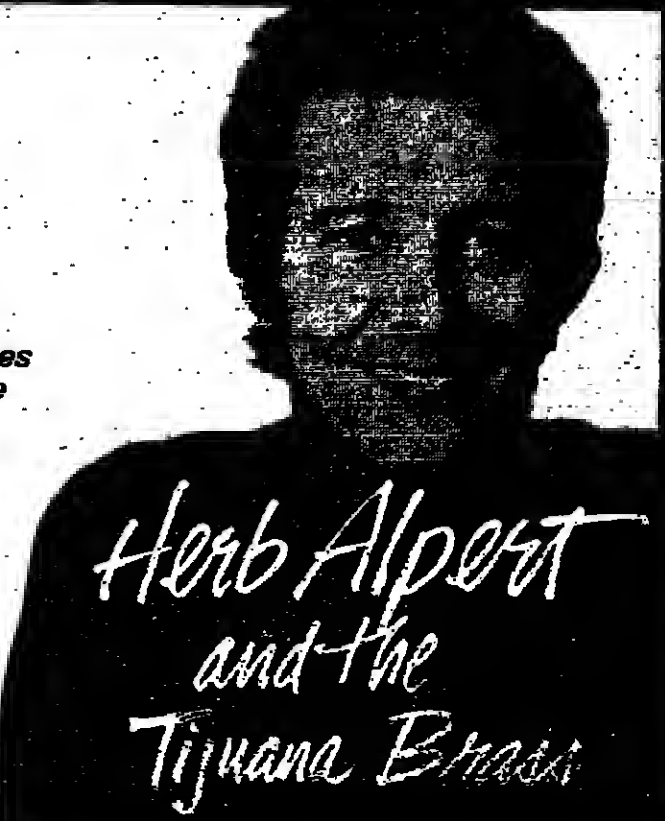
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High	Low	Div.	In.	S.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In.	S.	P/E	High	Low	Div.	In.	S.	P/E		
123	108	10	10	12	12	12	108	10	10	12	12	123	108	10	10	12	12		
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European Gold Markets

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	159.00	159.25	-1.25
Paris	160.25	159.75	-2.50
Zurich	160.25	159.75	-2.50
Frankfurt	160.25	159.75	-2.50
U.S. dollars per ounce.	160.25	159.25	-2.50

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cash			
prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:			
Commodity and unit	Mo.	Year ago	
FOODS			
Cocoa Acacia, lb.....	\$1.12	84%.	
Coffee S Santos, lb.....	82 1/4	70	
FRESH FRUITS			
Frankfurt 14-16 1/2 lb., yd.	28		
MEATS			
Steak Milano (Prk.), ton.....	130.00	132.00	
Iron S. Mary, Phila., ton.....	177.83	87.32	
Lead strap No. 1 Ivy Pns	114-115	84-85	
Lead, spot, 100 lb.....	1.12	1.13	
Copper, elec. lb.....	1.94-1.95	1.60-1.61	
Aluminum, 157 lb.....	1.40-1.42	1.30-1.31	
Zinc, R. St. L. Rb.....	2.49	2.50	

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

	Oct. 7, 1974
DM	3.1264
French F.	5.46372
Italian L.	5.1201
774-240	104.7

WOOL (4,000 lbs)			
Mar	May	Jul	Sep
132.00	135.00	135.00	8150.00
134.00	134.00	137.00	138.00
132.00	132.00	135.00	136.00
132.00	132.00	135.00	136.00
132.00	132.00	135.00	136.00

SOYBEAN MEAL (700 tons)

Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
178.00	177.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
178.00	177.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
178.00	177.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00

8-Bids a-Asked; n-Nominal.

SILVER (5000 Troy oz)

Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
403.00	404.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00
403.00	404.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00
403.00	404.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00	407.00

to Grindlays.

and Hydrocarbons Minister Juan Hernandez Acosta indicated that the average oil production for next year is likely to be below the three-million-barrel-a-day mark.

صلى الله عليه وسلم

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]


Year	Consolidated turnover excluding tax (\$ millions)
1980	1,140
1982	1,620
1983	1,970
1984	2,310
1985	2,740

Consolidated Cash flow:
\$ 12,9 million.

Consolidated investment:
\$ 123 million

FACING UP

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Nuclear power 
CGE's growing power.
France has decided upon the rapid and massive development of its nuclear power programmes. Looking towards the year 2 000, this programme



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Year	New Jobs Created
1990	1,140,000
1991	1,820,000
1992	1,970,000
1993	2,000,000

TO THE ENEMY

Telecommunications French telephone production grows 30% each year. For CGE, through its subsidiary CIT-Alcatel, this amounts to the construction of rather more

Transportation — Priority to public transportation. Priority to electrically powered systems

- High speed trains
 French high-speed normal track transport technique, developed by Alsthom in 1972, the TGV 001, a

- The electric car
is a matter for electricians and automobile

Eight boiling water reactor (BWR) boilers under General Electric license, twenty two 1000 MW turbo-generators, 101 nuclear reactors.

New subsidiary:
Cuepex Batteries, in Canada
Gulf Battery Corp. in the United States,
NSA in Great Britain.
GSI Energy founded by the Services Informations
GSI subsidiary.

In France, CETAG, jointly formed by General Electric and Alstom (55 %), a worldwide subsidiary formed in order to design and produce high-powered gas turbine rollers.

New agreements:
Cooperation between Alstom-Savoisienne
and Balfredo concerning transformers up to
1.200 MVA.

Cooperation between Sten Industrie and

RGY CRISIS

Research and development
CGE devotes 4.3 % of consolidated turnover to R & D.

Work in progress:

- Heavy electrical engineering:
- Low temperature cryo-generators in the 2,000

Earnings and dividends.

its main subsidiaries, Alstom, SGE (Société Générale d'Entreprises), CIT-Atcatel, Compagnie Européenne d'Accumulateurs, SAFT, Compagnie Electro-Financière are also quoted on the Paris Bourse. Net profits of the parent company

Rate of exchange: 15 = 4.712 FF (1231.73)

-By Will Weng

C F			C F		
ALGARVE.....	16	61 Fair	MADRID.....	21	70 Cloudy
ANDALUSIA.....	9	48 Cloudy	MELAN.....	11	83 Rain
ANKARA.....	27	81 Cloudy	MONTREAL.....	12	64 Cloudy
ANTWERP.....	25	81 Cloudy	MOSCOW.....	20	70 Cloudy
BEIRUT.....	28	82 Cloudy	MUNICH.....	8	46 Overcast
BERGDADE.....	10	60 Cloudy	NEW YORK.....	16	68 Fair
BIRMINGHAM.....	16	60 Cloudy	OSAKA.....	16	68 Fair
BREUSSELS.....	18	50 Cloudy	OSLO.....	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	9	48 Cloudy	PARIS.....	11	55 Cloudy
CALCUTTA.....	24	60 Fair	PRAGUE.....	14	60 Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	22	72 Cloudy	ROME.....	17	63 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	11	32 Cloudy	SOFIA.....	19	70 Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL.....	11	72 Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	12	54 Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	20	60 Cloudy	TOKYO.....	23	60 Cloudy
EDINBURGH.....	10	50 Showers	TEL AVIV.....	28	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	16	61 Cloudy	TUNIS.....	12	75 Cloudy
GENOA.....	16	61 Cloudy	VENICE.....	12	75 Cloudy
GENEVA.....	6	43 Rain	VINNA.....	14	57 Fair
Helsinki.....	9	46 Rain	WARSAW.....	13	63 Cloudy
ISTANBUL.....	25	81 Cloudy	WASHINGTON.....	17	60 Cloudy
LAS PALMAS.....	25	81 Cloudy	ZURICH.....	6	43 Overcast
LISBON.....	19	66 Fair			
LONDON.....	8	48 Rain			
LONDON.....	8	48 Rain			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 G.M.T. other at 1200 G.M.T.)

The net asset value quotations above are supplied by the Funds Held. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following material symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the DFE: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.	
(w) Alexander Fund.....	\$4.24
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fund.....	\$5.39
AMINOXOR BANQUE S.A.:	
(d) Globalcor.....	\$F94.96
(w) Apollo (Temple) 55pr.	\$59.00
(w) Bond of Australia.....	\$63.93
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.....	\$6.45
(w) Austral. Trust S.A. (cont.)	\$6.45
ASIATICAN INV. MGMT. CORP.:	
(w) Asia Pacific Fund.....	\$44.58
(w) Prop. Bonds Asia.....	\$81.37
(w) " " " " Int'l Ltd.....	\$46.46
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
(d) Baerbond.....	\$F973.39
(d) Baerbond 2nd Fund.....	\$F973.39
(d) Global.....	\$F964.00
(d) Stockbr.....	\$F964.00
(d) Stochbr.....	\$F964.00
(w) Shareinvest.....	\$10.43
(w) Int. Gas & Oil.....	\$10.43
(w) Canada Growth Fund.....	\$3.63
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$16.18
(w) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$7.75
(d) Capital Europe.....	\$10.43
(w) Capital Europe 2nd Fund.....	\$59.36
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
(w) Convert. Fund Int'l.....	\$16.45
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) C.S. Europe.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 2nd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 3rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 4th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 5th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 6th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 7th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 8th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 9th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 10th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 11th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 12th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 13th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 14th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 15th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 16th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 17th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 18th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 19th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 20th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 21st Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 22nd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 23rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 24th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 25th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 26th Fund.....	\$F951.70
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(d) C.S. Europe 43rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
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(d) C.S. Europe 53rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
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(d) C.S. Europe 59th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 60th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 61st Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 62nd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 63rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 64th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 65th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 66th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 67th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 68th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 69th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 70th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 71st Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 72nd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 73rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 74th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 75th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 76th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 77th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 78th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 79th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 80th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 81st Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 82nd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 83rd Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 84th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 85th Fund.....	\$F951.70
(d) C.S. Europe 86th Fund.....	\$F95

3	The Memory Palace	2
2	Lorayne and Jerry Lucas	2
5	Alive: The Story of the Los Angeles Survivors, by Piers Paul Hodge	4
4	Reagan	4
7	Richard G. Martin	3
5	You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis, by Harry Brown	3
6	More Joy, edited by Carnfor	3
7	The Great Archipelago, by Alexander S. Sutherland	3
8	Flair Speaking, by Miller	3
4	A Bridge Too Far, by Cor- nellius Ryan	3
10	The	3
1	Richard New	3

♠ K1072
 ♦ 108543
 ♣ KQ7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	1♦	Pass	5♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade jack.

'GOOD HEAVENS!...WHAT WAS THAT?'

♠ K1072
 ♦ 108543
 ♣ KQ7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♠	1♦	Pass	5♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade jack.

صبرنا من الازل

